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LETTERS

Ultimate Victory?

Sir: Japan's desired goal of political and economic hegemony over the area from the Kuriles to Australia, which triggered the Pacific war, was thwarted by the inchallenged a vast materially and financially endowed nation was an act of utter desperation. It's now emerging that Japan is being asked by the U.S. to share the defense responsibility over the same area that the Land of the Rising Sun coveted

over a quarter-century ago [March 2].
It might be well to leave Japan unfettered to use its ability to supply the needs of the old "co-prosperity sphere" nations, American dominance in Asia is di-minishing, and President Nixon's declaration at Guam portends the phasing out of deep involvement by the U.S. here. To lead in Asia again won't be a strange role for Japan, and the Japanese trader with his attaché case might still furnish the ultimate victory where kamikaze pilots hit a blank wall.

TANCREDO R. VERZOSA Seattle

Sir: An unremarked but vital chapter in Japan's success story deserves to be told. Shortly after the war, these prac-tical people realized the dangers of an exploding population and took effective countermeasures. Their national re-emphasis, involving among other things a gen-erous legalization of abortion, saved their already overcrowded lands from becoming hell in the Pacific,

Twenty-five years have seen Japan gro from a defeated midget to a powerful giant. America, take note.

FELIX LEAF La Crescenta, Calif.

Sir: Your cover story on Japan, the Jananese and Expo 70 was a masterpiece. Totally exhilarating. Your penetrating insight K.K. SEG

Sir: I suppose the clearest memory I shall retain of the New Japan will always be the matronly housewife I spotted one day, dressed in the traditional manner. with lacquered hair and brightly colored ohi around her waist, lighting a cigarette from the dash of her new Datsun sports car, Such scenes are common. even in the country, and make life here that much more interesting for the for-

> HEFF VANDERFORD Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.

FPO San Francisco

Breach of Etiquette

Sir: I am a staunch anti-Gaullist and anything but Francophile. Nonetheless, I am appalled by the boycott of Mr. Pompidou [March 2] in Congress, and by the childish, uncivilized behavior of Mayor Lindsay, in being "conveniently" away from New York so as not to give Mr. Pompidou an official welcome. Such behavior is a breach of diplomatic efiquette of the worst kind. And all this because of 109 Mirage jets? I do not recall a similar cold-shouldering of Russian leaders by American officials at the time of the Cuban missile crisis. or after the invasion of Hungary or Czechoslovakia. I wonder whether Mr. Nasser ixn't nearer to the truth than we have want

ed to believe. The U.S. is definitely bi-ased in favor of Israel.

C.K. FENYES

Sir: 1 bitterly resent President Nixon's

taking it upon himself to publicly and abjectly apologize to President Pompidou [March 16]. I believe that what he said did not represent the feelings of a mu-The ludicrous sight of the President of

the strongest nation in the world dis-guised as a lackey running to New York probably more than made up for any diswhile he was in this country. To assuage the unfriendly head of a fifth-rate power, such actions are only degrading. RICHARD M. PETTIGREW

York, Pa.

Here's Johnny

Sir: I read with a great deal of interest the brief item, "Smokey the Capitalist" [Feb, 16]. Of special interest was the call for a cartoon character like Smokey to

There is such a character, and I'd like to introduce to you Johany Horizon, Since



June 1968, he has been the symbolic leader of Bureau of Land Management programs directed toward environmental protection, particularly litter cleanup and prevention, particularly litter cleanup and pre-vention. In this brief time, the Johnny Horizon Program has been exceptionally successful. Thirty thousand people in 18 Western states participated last October in the most extensive single cleanup campaign ever held.

JOHN MATTOON Chief. Office of Information Bureau of Land Management

Call to Arms

Sir: The trial of the Chicago [March 2] was simply a typical Estab-lishment move of self-preservation. The Chicago Seven are guilty of recognizing the hypocritical state of "good old Americanism." They are further guilty of demonstrating their belief that this travesty

The Seven were hauled into court or what is at best a specious charge of what

should be an unconstitutional law. They defended themselves as anyone would in a lended themselves as anyone would in a kanguroo court, and in the larger sense they won. As long as the Establishment continues to defend the morally bankrupt principles of the status quo, there will be armies of Sevens to put in jail.

THOMAS M. FLORIDA

Northridge, Calif.

Sir: It is a little bit difficult for a policeman to respect someone's rights while he is wiping that someone's salive from he is wiping that someone's saliva from his face, or pulling a rock out of his eye. I like to believe that the majority of peo-ple would be inclined to place the trust and safety of their rights in the hands of the police, lest they be trampled by these heroic martyrs of Judge Hoffman's courtroom. And after seeing a few of the pictures of the police alongside of seven paragons of Christian virtue. I can' help wondering where they get the gall to call anyone a pig.

SAM ROSENBLUM St. Louis

Sir: Does anyone realize that both John Mitchell and Julius Hoffman are, in effect, inciting more separatism, more dis-sension, and more riots than the Seven could ever have done at Chicago? Does anyone realize that a fair and just trial by one's peers did not exist in that fa-

Mr. Majority, are you aware of what you are doing to our country?
WILLIAM M. GOODYKOONIZ

Lubbock, Texas

Silent Indeed

Sir: I wonder if anyone has pointed out that the term "the Silent Majority" had

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quite a different meaning a century ago? It referred to the dead, I came across it in a book, Forging His Chains, by George Bidwell, the American forger who swindled the Bank of England out of \$5 million; it was published in 1888 by the Bidwell Publishing Co. of New York and Hartford, Bidwell uses the phrase in such a way that it is obvious that everyone at the time understood "the silent majority" to mean those who were dead. I find this quite hi-larious in view of its present usage by the Nixon Administration, Did whoever banded it to the President know of its former meaning? Does Spiro Agnew? JACK COHANE

Pallaskenry, Ireland

Mare Shame than Pride

Sir: I was been white and raised a Southerner, admissions which are now causing me more shame than pride. With forced busing, selective law enforcement and personal liberty as smoke screens, Southern Governors and Congressmen are showing their true prejudicial colors [March 2]. am sickened by the verbose hypocrites who give lip service to "all deliberate speed" in integration and simultaneously work with gusto to keep integration a dream.

The acquiescence of a majority of Southerners in official efforts at continued segregation is deplorable. God help the blacks: whites never will.

Gainesville, Fla.

Sir: In spite of antibusing statements by President Nixon, Senator Ribicoff and var-

DAVID C. MILLER

ious Southern Governors, the fact remains that the very children who are being bused today are America's only hope to erase tomorrow the segregated housing patterns that have made busing such a burning issue.

FREDERICK T.A. ELKINS Associate Professor of History

University of Oklahoma Norman, Okla

You state that busing would be "im-Sir: You state that busing would be "im-possible" in Washington and "impractical in New York City. However, you rec-ommend it as being practical and "vir-tually the only way" to achieve integration in smaller communities.

Am I to assume that the size and location of one's community dictate the laws he may or may not observe?
WILLIAM W. ADCOCK

Pursuit of Innocents

Sir: Our whole system of justice is steadily drifting toward pursuing the innocent law-abiding citizen simply because he is a docile cooperative quarry. Now I am told that if someone incompetent parks in my trunk or brings my grillwork crashing around my skull, my insurance company should cover it [March 2].

Why not abolish all liability insurance and let each accident victim fight it out at the scene? Once we abandon the doctrines of negligence and guilt, it doesn't really matter who wins these street fights, and we could all save a lot of money.

BRUCE A. MACDONALD

Boonton, N.J.

Sir. The climination of compensation for "pain and suffering" would result in no compensation for the suffering of a young man permanently blinded in an auto accident. The elimination of fault would provide for payment of the medical expe of the drunken motorist who blinded him. It would seem that any savings in costs would be at the expense of the innocent victim. A better system might be one that permitted the victim to receive a proper award of damages without having to wait four or five years for his day in court. ROBERT L. HALLORAN

Anabeim, Calif.

Ghostly Image

Sir. The article "Frank Fasi Fights Fiercely" [Feb. 23] stated that the Star-Bulletin printed a line that said, "Wake Up Hawaii —Vote Republican" on a political ad of

Democrat Fasi. The implication was that ately, which, if true, would be reprehening Republican was offset on a press blankel from a previously run ad and, by sheer coincidence, the ghostly image ap-peared in a black area of Fasi's ad,

I appreciate the difficulties in boiling compressing and rewriting a story, and for that reason I am not jumping up and down about this. But I did want you to be aware of my feelings on the matter

HOBERT E. DUNCAN Managing Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Honolulu

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A letter from the PUBLISHER

Henry Luce @

THE subject of this week's Business cover story is one on which TIME's readers are all thoroughly knowledgeable and even expert in-efficiency. Practically everyone has his own list of horror stories about malfunctioning equipment, poor repairmanship, delays at airports, ill-natured salespeople and savage cab drivers. TIME's editors and correduced the sales and sal



SHIELDS & CHURCH

spondents are not only subject to this malaise but, being in the business of communications, are particularly vulnerable to it. In reporting and writing this week's cover, the staff encountered almost supernatural attempts to Jam, delay and even half its efforts to get a story to press.

Initial queries to correspondents, an operation that we have managed to streamline fairly well over the years, mysteriously disappeared or arrived so garbled as to be unintellizible. One Teletyoe machine ac-

tually developed a lisp. Clarifications were quickly sent out, prompting Boxton Correspondent Ruth Galvin to reply: "Re clarification of clarification; don't apologize. The project is taking a little time because I can't get a dial tone on my telephone, one source is unavailable because his lines are down, and another is tied up with a faulty furnace." After an on-schedule, troublc-free flight into Detroit, another correspondent was imprisoned aboard for 45 minutes because someone forgot to move an exit tunnel to the plane.

Not surprisingly, experiences like these kept correspondents at their typewriters even longer than usual. Our bureau chief in Chicago ended 43 pages of copy with the note: "Everyone here chipped in. The only problem was: our best sources would have been our wives, but none of them were speaking to any of us after the late nights spent on the inefficiency story." Contributing Editor George Church, who wrote the cover story, locked himself in his office with a 101-in, pile of reports from the field. Aware of the impossibility of remembering it all, he quickly filled a notebook with impressions, possible leads, themes, sequences and questions. Then the notebook disappeared. Researcher Eileen Shields, meanwhile, kept track of Church's files, her own reports, 31 reference and textbooks and mountains of clippings, only by using every square inch of floor space. Senior Editor Marshall Loch arrived at dawn in his Manhattan hotel room to find his bed unmade since the last occupant. Sleepily. Loeb researched the problem and his bed was made up within the hour. He was back at his desk an hour and 45 minutes later -fresh, rested, and obviously at peak efficiency.

The Cover: Watercolor by Jean Michel Folon.

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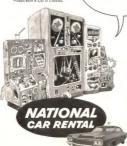
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THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

Stand at Isla Vista

"At some time and in some place, Americans must decide as to whether they intend to have their decisions, indeed their lives, ruled by a violent minority. We are but one bank, but we have decided to take our stand in Isla Vista.

That determined declaration by one of the nation's usually faceless financiers, Bank of America Chairman Louis B. Lundborg, may not rank historically with Martin Luther's challenge at the Diet of Worms: "Here I stand-I cannot do otherwise, God help me." It does indicate, however, that society is growing grimmer as it confronts vouthful radicals and rioting students. The bank's \$275,000 Isla Vista branch was burned to the ground last month during a rampage that began on the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California. Bank officials fear that they may smell smoke again. Nonetheless, they decided not to be intimidated, and workmen crected a \$55,000 prefabricated building next to the rubble. Last week the branch was back in business, which is, ironically, mainly that of serving students at the university. So that they can stay in school, some 1,600 students have taken \$1,500,000 in loans from the bank.

Questions in Technicolor

It sounded like a supermarket sweepstakes, the jackpot being \$20,000 a year. \$260 a month toward the rent and use of a credit card, But California's Republican Senator George Murphy did

not have to fill in a lucky coupon. much less tell why he liked a detergent. Technicolor, Inc., his old employer, was content merely that he serve as its public relations consultant after he went to the Senate five years ago.

Unethical? Apparently not. Senator John Stennis, chairman of the Senate's Select Committee on Standards and Conduct, gave Murphy's arrangement his approval without even referring the matter to the members. Many men in Congress, after all, have outside sources of income, particularly from the practice of law. Still, few have such a direct connection, and probably no other legislator is the employee of a company whose chairman, like Technicolor's Patrick Frawley Jr., is a militant advocate of right-wing causes

Ouestion: What would Stennis, a conervative from Mississippi, have said if Murphy's boss were the N.A.A.C.P.? Or the Black Panthers? Second question: What exactly does the Senator do as a public relations consultant?

Potato Bake in Idaho

U.S. agriculture is still one of the world's wonders-and its economics is still a mess. Amid spectacular farm production and surpluses, some 15 million Americans go underfed. Last week, in an attempt to drive the price of prize Idaho potatoes up from about \$2,50 a hundredweight to \$3.50, farmers burned 5,000,000 lbs. of them in eastern Idalio in giant bonfires fueled by straw and kerosene. If the price does not rise promptly, say the farmers, they will destroy another 5,000,000 lbs.



IRM OFFICES IN

Bombing: A Way of

NLY nine months ago, the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence was able to report that the U.S. "has experienced almost none of the chronic revolutionary conspiracy and terrorism that plagues dozens of other nations." To be sure, plots and skirmishes have footnoted American history, and bomb blasts sometimes provided the punctuation. But they were usually isolated cases tied to a specific labor dispute, racial confrontation or criminal feud. For many decades, the specter of the political bomber has been as alien and anachronistic as the caricature of the bearded anarchist heaving a bomb the size and shape of a bowling ball. Last week that specter took on ominous substance as the nation was shaken by a series of bombings that highlighted a fearsome new brand of terrorism.

Corrupt and Doomed. Taking their cue from right-wing racists who used to keep blacks down with TNT, whites and blacks of the lunatic left have begun using explosives to produce sound effects and shock waves in their campaign to unnerve a society that they regard as corrupt and doomed. Schools, department stores, office buildings, police stations, military facilities, private homes-all have become targets. So far, miraculously, fatalities have been relatively few. One small slip, however -or one bloodthirsty bomber-could run up a death toll that could easily rival a week's total in Viet Nam. If the bomb threat continues, that is almost certain to occur.



Growing grimmer in the confrontation.



MANHATTAN AFTER BLAST

Protest and Death

How slight is the margin of error has been demonstrated by the most recent bomb episodes. Two weeks ago, three explosions destroyed an elegant town house on Greenwich Village's West 11th Street. The basement had apparently been used as a factory for jerry-built hombs, one of which seemed to have accidentally exploded. Last week police found in the runs the body of a young radical leader, a headless female torso the remains of a third person so mangled that pender was still uncertain at week's end, and an arsenal of dynamite and homemade bombs (see hox. page 10)

As demolition experts continued to probe the 11th Street wreckage for more explosives-and perhaps more bodies-bombs exploded at the Manhattan headquarters of Mobil Oil, IBM and General Telephone and Electronics An organization that styled itself "Revolutionary Force 9" claimed responsibility. No one was hurt in the earlymorning blasts, which were strikingly similar to three blasts in several New York office buildings last Nov 11, but during the following two days news of the explosions triggered an outbreak of more than 600 phony bomb scares in a jittery New York, Three Molotov cocktails exploded in a Manhattan high school. There were scattered bomb threats elsewhere in the country, even at the Justice Department in Washington. One of them obliged Secretars of State William Rogers to leave his office. Mysterious nighttime explosions rocked a Pittsburgh shopping mall and a Washington nightclub. Another blast bit the Michigan State University's School of Police Administration, and someone threw a Molotov cocktail in an Appleton, Wis., high school

Like Tarzan, Two black militants were killed when their car was blasted to bits while they were riding on a highway south of Bel Air, Md The dead were Ralph Featherstone, 30, and William ("Che") Payne, 26. Featherstone a former speech therapist, was well known as a civil rights field organizer and, more recently, as manager of the Afro-American bookstore, the Drum & Spear, in Washington. Both were friends of H. Rap Brown, whose trial on charg es of arson and incitement to riot was scheduled to begin last week in Bel Air. Reconstruction of the car's speedometer indicates it was traveling about 55 miles an hour when it blew up

Police believed that Payne had been carrying a dynamite bomb on the floor between his legs and that it accidentally exploded. A preliminary FBI investigation supported that theory. Friends of the dead men contended that white extremists had either ambushed the pair or booby-trapped their car, perhaps trying to kill Brown. But police pointed out that Featherstone and Payne had driven in from Washington without notice, cruised around Bel Air briefly and seemed to be headed back That assassins could plot and move so quickly

defies belief

Although Featherstone had not been known as an extremist, friends said that he had grown markedly more bitter in the past year. Police cited a crudely spelled typewritten statement found on his body: "To Amerika:" I'm piaying heads-up murder. When the deal goes down I'm gon be standing on your chest screaming like Tarzan. Dynamite is my response to your justice." Brown, mean-

while, was nowhere to be found The night after the Bel Air incident a blast ripped a 30-ft, hole in the side of the Dorchester County courthouse in Cambridge, where Brown allegedly incited the 1967 riot and where his trial was originally scheduled. No one was hurt in the blast, which occurred just 100 miles from Bel Air Police were seeking a young white woman seen at the

courthouse before the blast. Haymarket Again. Last week's vi olence was only the latest in a frebt ening trend. Though the upswin bombing is far from nationwide, it has occurred in widely separated parts of the country New York and San Francisco, both areas of left-wing extremist activity, have been particularly hard hit. but so have less electric cities, includ-

ing Seattle, Denver and Madison, Wis In New York, there were 93 bomb ex plosions in 1969, police say, and another 19 bombs did not explode. Half the 93 are classed as political, a category that was virtually nonexistent ten

* The Germanic spelling, which is used by some radicals to indicate America's control

years ago, when there were no more than 20 bombings a year. New York authorities have accused 21 Black Pan thers of a conspiracy to blow up stores and railroad tracks and, during a hear ing on those charges, five bombs were sel off around the city in one night three at the home of the judge Last July through November, a series of bombs exploded in government and corporate offices in the city; three leftwing white radicals were arrested and one is still sought The San Francisco Bay Area had an estimated 62 bombings in the past year, Seattle 33. The



FEATHERSTONE





WILKERSON How slight the margin for error.

FBI says that there were 61 hombing and arson cases on U.S. college campuses in 1969.

Police are a prime target of black and white revolutionaries. There were two attempted bombings of police stations in Detroit earlier this month; both failed A blast during last October's Weatherman rampage in Chicago toppled a statue commemorating policemen killed in the 1886 Haymarket Square riot and ensuing disturbances-all of which was triggered by an anarchist's bomb While many of the attacks are clearly aimed at property and publicity rather than people, some seek to maim and murder. A bomb that rapped through the Park Precinct house near Haight Ashbury on Feb. 16 killed a policeman when an industrial staple taped to the weapon shot through his left eye and Psychotic fads have a way of becoming contapous, and the political left has had no monopoly on bombings Bank robbers in Danbury, Conn. recently set off three blasts to divert cops. In Detroit, rival motorscycle gangs with nary a trace of political ideology between them dynamided each other's clulnouse. In Democr. when the properties of the properties of the properties of the prolines were bombed last month. The cars were recently destroyed there in spegrate explosions; the only life is that

all were red and foreign-made Cops and Robbars. The most frightening aspect of the political bomb-throwing is the cool acceptance of terror as a tactic by educated people. Mainly young, often college-educated, many are guitt-ridden offspring of middle-class affluence Others are black militants devoured by despair. What they share is an apocalyptic and conspiratorial view of society and an arrogant, cliniat conviction that only they know how to reform the world. They have only a vague, romantic idea of overthrowing the "Exhibithment" and ending the Viet Nam War. This, their goals cannot be acheved through traditional means of colorin within the system. As Berkely they are "playing a very trage form of cops and robbers, seeing themselves as modern-day revidutionaries."

Some inking of the homber's psychology appeared in a letter mailed last week just before the New York office hombings by Revolutionary Force 9. "All three [companies bombed] profit not only from detail in Vet Nam but also from Amerika insperailsm in all of the Thril World. To numb Amerika to the horrors they inflict on humanity.

The House on 11th Street

NEW YORK'S West 11th Street be-tween Fifth and Sixth Avenues is a gracious, tree-shaded reminder of the Greenwich Village of Henry James A community of successful artists, writers and businessmen, it is lined with stately town houses like the four-story dwelling at No. 18, which until last week looked much the same as when it was built in 1845. There was a formal garden in back where few sounds louder than the tinkling of teacups were ever heard The owner of the Federal style \$250,000 house. Businessman James Platt Wilkerson, had furnished the interior Georgian style The rooms were filled with art and rare antiques, including a 1790 square piano. Wilkerson was especially proud of his paneled library, called the Bird Room because it housed a colection of wood, metal and china birds It was a site for refined, elegant living

Now No. 18 is a tangle of groundlevel debra. Behmd its faqued of gentility, the house had become a labiration of volence, its products designed gance vombolized. When three exponsions shattered the dwelling. Wilker Tried vicing woman emraged dazed and fried vicing woman emraged dazed and trains. Having donned a neighbory soli colothes, the pair disappeared before police came. At the end of last week, they were still missing

In the ruins, police found 60 steeks of dynamite, 30 blasting caps and four dynamite-packed pipes wrapped with heavy nails that could act as fieth-shred dring shrapnel. They also found the body of Theodore Gold, 23, and the unidentified remains of two other persons A credit careful belonging to Kathy Bonder of the Country of the Count



bers of the violent Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society Police speculated that, while Wilkerson and his wife were vacationing in the Caribbean, the amateurs had turned the basement into a bomb factory

The bright, attractive children of moderately wealth, families, the young-tens were unlikely by normal standards to have ended up as hombers. But in college they had turned away from traditional values and become increasingly radicalized. Though the pretty, brownhared Miss Wilkerson attended the best of private schools and Swarthmore College, she seemed also lonely and unsure of herself. "Every time 1 think of something to explain Cathy," and her mother, who is divorced from Cathy's father (both have remartied), "I think of something that contradicts it. She didn't think much of herself. And she could develop a deep and fierce loyalty to things."

Bearded Ted Gold was the son of two physicians, his father, Hyman, is known as "the Movement Doctor" for his free treatment of penniless radicals Gold was a bright, committed student in New York's Stuyvesant High, where a former teacher, Bernard Flicker, recalls "He had everything-wit, charm He could have been anything " At Columbia University, Gold hegan as a modcrate leftist, working for civil rights and antiwar causes. But he moved further toward the fringe, Flicker says, and "hegan to feel that protests did no goed, that nothing could change In the end, he took the view that any means to an end was legitimate

Kathy Boudin was destined to be a crisader Her Talber Leonard is a prominent lawyer for leftist causes. She was a magne crum laude graduate of Bryn Mawr. Her mother recalls "Kathy did everything crim laude." Kathy's parents have refused to cooperate with police in their search for her, and her mother says only. "We know she is safe.

The three moved to the Weatherman organization after SDS sylt up in a factional dispute on 1909 All had several scripes with the law. Last year the girls were among 26 women who "Tade" of a Phitsburgh high school. By then, other than 1900 and the properties of the

these corporations seek to enslave us to a way of 'life' which values conspicuous consumption more than the relief of poverty, disease and starvation. In death-directed Amerika, there is only one was to a life of love and freedom, to attack and destroy the forces of death and explottation and to build a just society

Lyperts discount notions of a co herent conspiracy in the spread of leftwing bombing They attribute it, rather. to the power of suggestion among individuals who think alike. Certainly, as the FBI maintains, some of the suggestion has been fostered by radical groups. But the blame goes deeper into the very marrow of society. Violence has become increasingly accepted in recent years. Traditional restraints are breaking down. It has become easy, in this era of mass murders and daily battle reports, to intellectualize violence and the value of revolution This is encouraged by the seemingly slow progress of nonviolent protest and the many instances of unfair and inconsistent application of the law

Moral Dilemma. Young people have plenty of examples of glamorous, if the Stern Gang, the Irish Republican Army, Algeria's National Liberation Front, Che Guevara, Cops in San Francisco and New York City both say that the movie The Buttle of Algiers has influenced much of the bombing surge lt centers on the moral dilemma of kiling innocent people in the cause of revolution. Thirteen Panthers are on trial in New York for conspiring to plant bombs around a congested city. One member of the Committee to Free the Panther 21 argues, "Peaceful demonstrations just don't work. Whatever violence the left may do is not as violent as that of the Establishment

In the name of their own vision of utopra, the bombers blithely risk the lives of the people to whom, they say, they would give power. There is no doubt that determined terrorists can blow up property, people and a community's equilibrium. But in a nation where the overwhelming majority favor either the status quo or orderly reform in the liberal tradition, mindless acts of violence by a self-appointed revolutionary elic only harden resistance to legitimate, neessary change Says New York Mayor John Lindsay. "The use of explosives to tear down the system is self-defeating It's cowardly. No democratic system can live that way. Society cannot permit it

Saddest of all, playing at revolution is not really necessary. Many effective resources for reform are available-the courts, public opinion, peaceful dem-onstrations, the ballot. These vehicles are far less speciacular than TNT, but more effective in the long run. By chang mg the nation's mind rather than blowing it, those who seek to remake the world would at least have some chance of success

Laos: Old War, New Dispute

FACEPT for occasional Communist patrols that stole to within a few tantalizing miles of Luangprabang and Vientiane, there was little military movement in Laps last week. Exhausted after their defeat by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops on the Plain of Jars General Vang Pao's U.S.-supported Meo guerrillas retired into their mountains to rest and regroup. Almost nothing stirred on the ground in northern Laos except for some 20,000 Meo, many of them families of Pao's warriors, who began "walking out" of their hillside enclaves towards the Thai border and relative safety from the new Communist push that they fear will come Edgar "Pop" Buell, U.S. aid coordinator in Laos, estimates that disease or enemy action will take 20% of the Meo refugees during their 15-day march-by-

night, hide-by-day trek west.

Despite the lull, the conflict was still

ently candid On March 6 in Key Biscavne, he outlined the U.S role in Laos-never before admitted in detail by any Administration-as "supportive and defensive." To emphasize the "lim sted" nature of the U.S role, he stated flath that "no American stationed in Laos has ever been killed in ground com but operations." At a "backgrounder" after the Nixon speech, a White House uide said that all of some 400 Amer icans killed, missing or captured in six years of war in Laos had been airmen As for "advisers," he asserted, their casualty rate "is zero (ase closed-or so the Administration

thought. It was, however, immediately and forcibly reopened No ground com-bat deaths The Los Angeles Times last week ran Freelance Journalist Don Schanche's eyewitness account of the death of one U.S. military adviser, Captain Joseph K. Bush Jr, during an



PATHET LAO LEADER PRINCE SOUPHANOUVONG VISITING HAMLET But what were the half brothers saying to one another?

the object of fascination and contro versy, not because of the agonies of the Luotians but because of new dip lomatic maneuvering and the discomfort of the Nixon Administration Instead of quashing congressional criticism of the U.S. role in the war, the White House's explanation of the extent and nature of the U.S. involvement in Laov has only brought on a new dispute

The Administration's troubles began weeks ago, with news of the military reversal on the Plain of Jars. The reports provided an opening for war critics tke Senator George McGovern, who seized on B-52 raids on the Plain to charge that "we are going down the same road in Laos las in Viet Naml and we are doing it in secret." Richard Nixon's response was swift and apparenemy attack on a Laotian army compound in February 1969 Confronted with Schanche's story, White House aides sought safety in semantics. Nixon had been accurate, protested White House Deputy Press Secretary Gerald Warren Bush was "behind the lines and therefore a victim only of "hostile enemy action"; most assuredly. Warren said, he was not on a "combat operation," or in a "combat situation or "even in combat." Somehow, of course. Bush had won several deco rations, including a posthumous Silver Star, for "gallantry in action," and, as his letters to his wife indicate (sec hox, page 12), he would have been the last to say that he had not been in a "combat situation."

In its eagerness to recoup the situ-

Bulletins from Bad Guy Land

Captain Joseph Kerr Bush Jr., 25 the Texan whose death in Laos officially did not occur in "a combat situation. saw much action nonetheless When he arrived in the country in June 1968 as an "assistant military attaché. he was posted to Muono Sour, a key town now in Communist hands Bush's tour ended eight months later, when a farce of 20 North Vietnamese commandos attacked his hilltop compound. a camp housing a group of Air Force radar specialists The captain died fighting, and was awarded a posthumous Silver Star Bush's wife Carol, who lives in Temple, Texas, with her daughter, says that her husband "believed in what he was doing," As his letters to her indicate, what Bush was doing and vecing would not be unfamiliar to his counterparts in Viet Nam

Excerpts from the letters, made available to TIME by Mrs. Bush:

24 JUNE, 68. You asked how close Muong Soul is to Vict Nam—not close at all, but it is within sight of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. There is a war going on in Laos, and it is difficult to tell who is fighting who

25 JUNE, 68. The Lao government doesn't really control but about one-half the country, and they're having to fight for that From mountain tops in my area I can actually see bad guy trucks rolling down the roads in had guy land. They've got their nerve

13 JULY, '48 I spent the night in a small Lao position overlooking bad guy land Did I tell you that the [good guy] Lao usually have their dependents right with them? It looks funny to see papa standing by a machine gun with his kiddo right behind him

1 Aug., '68. Well, today I became the official commander of U.S. forces in Muong Sout, Laos. Of course I am referring to the departure of Capt. Young and my taking his job. The only real im-



BUSH AT MUCNG SOU

portant point here being that now there is one less American around to talk to. 14 SEPY., '68. I am enclosing some Com-

munist kip [propaganda] I picked up. The guy I got it from decided he was on the wrong side, and made the switch rather than fight. Hang on to it I want to save it

12 NOV. 48. I am very safe. I have guards 24 hours a day and can call for an aircraft on a moment's notice I did think of asking to go to Vientiane, but I would let down a bunch of people who think I am really helping to do their part in fighting a way of life they would never be happy under.

2 JAM. 49. The action has been fast and furrous, but our side came out smelling like a rose. I welcomed the new year in by staying awake all night flying in an observation aircraft and monitoring a big shooting match that was taking place, Quite a night.

Bush had volunteered to take the place of an ading artillery xpotter. For staying aloft 2's hours despite intense antaircraft fire, he was awarded a Bronze Star and the Distinguished Flying Cross

Bush had had an amazingly accurate premoution of his death, even as an ROTC student at Texas A. & M. "Have you thought of how you'd die?" he asked in a poem written before his 1966 graduation. His own answer

The morn will dawn that fatal day I'll not be home, but far away, In the warm jungle growth, he e and green

When they tear through me-angry and mean

ation, the White House burnelly revealed that at least 26 American at vilians had died one way or another in the Laotan war. They included three members of the International Wountiar, Service, a Pace Corpus-tyle group supported in part by the State Department. The others worked for Air America, the CLAS Asian airline. Wowing further, the Prededien ordered U.S commanders to report air and ground cavalless incurred from bottle enemstalless incurred from bottle enemfrom the Viet Nam totals in which they had allows been included.

Had the Administration been eagily in a deception? Naxon had been gen unely unaware of the killing of Capan Bush whow death had been lost in the intra-new of casualty brookkept and the many of the had been lost in the intra-new of casualty brookkept with a more constant, and the many of the had been lost in the work of the had been lost in the

Relations Committee Last week, in an effort to maintain congressional control over the Laotan war, the Arkansas Demiocrat introduced a "sense of the Senate" resolution that the President could not employ ground—or air—forces in Laos without "affirmative action" by Congress

A Hord Choice. A popular and congressional argument over Laos is preknelly what the White House wanted to avoid. Nixon promised at Res, Biscayne that there would be no commitment of 1.5 ground troops to that country, and arpower is something else. A macept of the committee of the country of the country of the curry out bombing rads on both view names troops and supplies heading vouth on the Ho Ch Minh Tay.

Frouble on Capitol Hill could use rously crimp the Administration's already narrow room for maneaver in each other than Hanni and the Pathet Lao seem to appreciate thoroughly in an intriguing and unexpected diplomatic move. Prince Souphanousvong, the Pathet Lao leader last week offered his half brother Prince Souvanna Phouma, head of the neutrialist gov.

eroment, a peace proposal II suggested. Italks about a standstill cases fire and a conference of all Lao factions aimed at restoring a new coaltion government in Vientiane. There was, of course, one precondition: a U.S. withdrawal from Laos Premier Souvanna Photuma said that he was "trendy for a cease-fire, but the proposal of the company of the proposal of the pr

The prince's public line comforted Washington, but one high Administra tion official confesses that "we still don't know what Souphanouvong may be telling his half brother." Eventually, the Lastina government could bend to Committee the Committee of the Committ

THE WAR

The My Lai Chain

The Army's slow-moving and presumably painstaking investigation into the killing of South Vietnamese civiltans at My Lai is beginning to climb the chain of command. The Army charged Lieut, William L. Calley Jr., leader of a platoon that swept through the village on March 16, 1968, with the murder of 102 people. Three enlisted men in Calley's unit were also accused. Last week Calley's immediate superior at the time, Captain Ernest Medina, commanding officer of C Company in the Americal Division's 11th Infantry Brigade, was charged with murdering four civilians and assaulting a fifth

Instinctive Firing, Shortly after mem-bers of his company began talking publiely about the tragedy last November, Medina appeared on television and at a Washington press conference to claim that he saw "no shooting of any innocent civilians whatsoever" in the My Lai attack He did admit personally killing a woman, explaining that he had fired instinctively, thinking she was armed, when she moved suddenly. He sharply denied the account of one of his soldiers, who said that he saw Medina shoot a boy. The charges against Medina now include those two deaths They also include the alleged murder of two civilians who were held for ques tioning after the fighting had stopped Medina had claimed earlier that two Viet Cong suspects had been killed by South Vietnamese police and that he had protested this action. Charged with Medina in those two killings is Captain Eugene M. Kotouc, an intelligence officer in the Americal Division

Three other enlisted men of Medina's company were charged last week with various offenses at My Lat, including



MED NA Starting to climb

TIME, MARCH 23, 1970

rape, murder and assoult with intentiber of men officially accured so far to tean. They nettled one other officer. Captain Thomas K. Willingham, who was in charge of a platon in another company operating about two miles from Medina's group during the assualt. Five other men still in the servect are under unserligation, as are 22 men and the company of the captain of the transport of the company of the captain to the captain of the captain of the captain to the captain of the captain of the captain of the transport of the captain of th

Cover Up? The Army has also completed a onjoictical inquiry into the affair—an attempt to find out whether a massacre actually took place and, if so, whether any Army officers attempted to cover it up. Investigators working under Lieut. General William R. Peers have intercogneted 398 witnesses, and the group is now working on its report. The continued filing of charges indicates that the Army is convinced that a massacre did occur.

The question of a possible attempt to quash the incident is another issue The chain of command went from Calley to Medina, then to Lieut. Colonel Frank A. Barker Jr., who has since died in combat Barker's boss was Colonel Oran Henderson, then commander. 11th Infantry Brigade, which was under Major General Samuel Koster, the Americal Division commander, who is now superintendent at West Point. It seems likely that the full Peers report will not be released and that no other trials will be held until after Calley's courtmartial, which is now set for May 18 at Fort Benning, Ga

A smilar and more recent case is also under roverligation. Five Marine enlested men have been charged with nurclearing eleven children and five women last month at the hamlet of Son Thang, about 27 miles vouth of Danang All are members of the Isi Battalion of A military board convened at Danang last week and will decule whether the five must face court-martial.

THE DRAFT Conscripting a Chief

With a \$38 000 salars, a chauffeured moustone and a buge office on F Street — not to mention a fieldom of almost 10,000 deskmen—the job sounds like a bureaucraf's dream Recently, though, it seemed as if no one in the country of the seemed as if no one in the country post mired in controversy. It was fitting that the Naxon Administration finally had to converge a man to head the Selective Service System

First time around, in fact, Curtes Laturned the job down flat "I told them the informed reporters, "that if it was satisfactory to them I had rather stay" in the Pentagon After several more prospects had rejected the position and one



CURTIS TARR

A post mired in controversy.

contender had been unofficially veloced by the Senate Armed Services Committee, Tarr's number was drawn again. Tarr, Assistant Secretary of the Air Ferce for Manpower and Reserve Affairs and at 6 ft. 6 in, perhaps the tallevit member of the Nixon team, was caled into the Oval Office and given the word by the President. "He said he wanted me to do it," Tarr explained, "and I accepted." His nomination went to Congress last week

Enfisted Man. So well does Tarr. 45, fit the Administration's specifications that the only wonder is why it took so long and required so much fumbling before the word was given. The former president (1963-69) of Wisconsin's Lawrence University, a school respected for its academic standing, Tarr can claim rapport with the young and considerable sympathy for their problems While his own children will probably never have to worry about the draft -he has two daughters, twelve and eleven-Tarr as president of a small untversity knew firsthand the anguish the draft can cause "I think I can talk with the young," he said. "I'd at least like to be as close to young people in

At the same time, his Republican credentials are impeccable, including an unsuccessful run as the party's candidate for Congressman from California in 1958, when he was vice president of his family's farm-equipment company in Chico A World War II draftee he ended up as technician fourth grade -Tarr knows the draft system from the bottom up, without having been a professional soldier like his predecessor Lieut General Lewis Hershey After the war. Tarr received an A.B. from erce from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He returned to Stanford for his Ph D , his doctoral Forces: A Century and a Hult of Conflict, 1798-1947

Careful Enough. The talents most needed by the director of Selective Service are tact, discretion and a sense of fatrness. In his later years, Hershey, who was draft chief from 1941 until last month, became a symbol of the arbitrary imposition of punitive regulations on the young. Tarr seems careful enough to avoid being labeled doctri naire. For example, on the question of Richard Nixon's proposed all-volunteer army-about whose virtues Congress is split-he has scarcely said a word, stig gesting that a matter so important should be the decision of the President, The Administration has taken soundings, and it is confident that Capitol Hill is willing to accept the new recruit.



VOTING IN NEW YORK
A surprise even for Senators

THE CONGRESS Extending the Franchise

Since its passage in 1965, the Voting Rights Act has added 800,000 blacks to voter registration rolls in seven Southern states. In December, following a proposal of the Nixon Administration. the House agreed to weaken the statute by climinating the Justice Department's right to send in registrars and review voting laws in states covered by the statute. The Senate was determined to main tain the law, but last week it went much further than that. By a surpr singly large vote of 64 to 12, it passed an ommbus voting measure that not only keeps the present strong enforcement measures for the South but also extends the provisions to the North and lowers the voting age nationwide to 18. If enacted, the bill could add well over 10 million new voters to the rolls The decision to extend the vote to 18-

The decision to extend the vote to 18

year-olds caught some Senators by surprise. Developed by Carey Parker, an aide to Senator Edward Kennedy, the proposal seeks to avoid the cumbersome process of constitutional amendment by assuming a congressional right to legislate under the "equal protection" nedy considered introducing the measure himself, but dropped the idea when civil rights advocates feared that it would jeopardize the voting rights bill Majority Leader Mike Mansfield picked up the proposal, offering it as an amendment. "I've been advocating this for a decade, but nothing ever happens. said Mansfield, "I thought this was a way to have the Senate face up to its responsibilities in this area."

Some Southern Senators argued that the Constitution forbids Congress to determine voter qualifications in the in-dividual states. Warring that an adverse rating by the courts on any concould upset the results of the 1972 presidential election. Senator James Allen and Calabama tracults of the 1972 presidential election. Senator James Allen Amjoring of the colleagues went along measure, which would take effect James and the colleagues went along measure, which would take effect James Allen (which would take effect James 19, 1974), allows ample time for a

court challenge.
Litarocy and Residency, The bill also faces objections in the House from Representative Famuuel Celler, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Cit. 81, is opposed to what he calls the "tecn-age vote," and has refused to allow the House even to consider the question of lowering the voting age But Celler, who helped to draft the 1965 act, has no such reservations about the consideration of the property of th

Nor should be have The Senate version includes the President's proposals for the nationwide suspension of literacy tests and relaxation of residency requirements. But it also retains, for five more years, the strong enforcement machinery that Nixon would scrap The original act applied to states and counties in the North and South where less than 50% of the voting-age population was registered for the 1964 election. and its impact was felt primarily in the South. The Senate-passed measure has been expanded to include counties where less than half the eligible voters were registered in 1968 as well. Thus, because of heavy population shifts, the bill, theoretically at least, could bring federal pressure to bear on counties in Alaska. Arizona, California, Idaho, Oregon and New York's populous boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Brony Discrimination of the kind that used to prevail in the South is extremely rare in the North, however, and it is doubtful that the Justice Department will find many violations

Though the fight over the Voting Rights Act must still go another round in the House, politicians on both sides are

already tooking beyond congressional action to the impact of the 18-year-old vote on themselves and the country. It may be lighter than many expect. Though most politicians have assumed that lowering the voting age will cause a swing to the left, Political Demographer Richard Scammon predicts no such effect. Us-ing as a guide the 35%-40% turnout of those under 21 in two of the states that already allow them to vote-Georgia and Kentucky-Scammon ran the youth vote back over the 1968 election. The results of his experiment should prove reassuring to any politician wor-ried about being ousted from office by youth, Not one state that Richard Nixon carried would have switched columns because of the kids.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Up from Silence

Edward Brooke has never been the noisemaking sort of politician. Though the Massachusetts Republican is the Senate's only black member, he has declined close identification with black causes. Out of a combination of party loyalty and personal inclination. Brooke has not attacked the Administration on racial sissues during the past 14 months.

Opposed President, Last week he could no longer contain himself On a CBS radio show, Capital Cloukroom, the Senator accused the Nixon Administration of making a "cold, callstort short it is "a subtrivan as well as a Southern strategy," said Brook, and he predicted that Nixon and his advisers would "continue along the road they took during the campaign." Recalling a favorite Nixon campaign slogan, he addee "President Nixon saud erything the has done so far appears to be designed to push su further apart."

be designed to push us further apart."
Brooke had hoped that he would never have any occasion to be in opposition to the Frendert Dring Nasdouble of the product of the protoposition to the President Dring Nasddate in a role that some condemned as that of the "company Nego" Somewhat naively, he says that, though he was aware of Nixon's Southern-oriented statements during the campaign, he did not endorse them. He made no pubdient of the proton's pro-Southern attitude would change rateally after election." It had gathered this," he missted, "from personal, pravate conversations" with Nixon

Unhorad Call. Then in succession came Administration policy on school-desegregation guidelines, voting rights, the nominations to the Supreme Court of Ciement Havisworth and G. Harriold Carwell, and the department of Health, Education the Department of Health, Education been a determined fighter for desegregation of schools in the South, "And led's use the right word," und Brooke

"He was fired?"

Brooke had naturally assumed that



BROOKE, NIXON CAMPAIGNING
"Suburban as well as Southern strategy."

Nixon would at least consult him about racial affairs. In 14 months the call from the White House never came, while Brooke was under increasingly heavy pressure from civil rights groups to speak cut. Black militants added to Brooke's worst youthliness to Brooke when the Brooke was the World of the Brooke has made the brook. In the Brooke has made the brook has example may well spur other proment blacks into more vocal opposition.

Even in his hostile broadcast. Nowever, Brooke had ome kind words for Richard Nixon. As an early and uncompromising dove, he credited Nixon with turning the war around; "Instead of sending American boys over there, we are bringing them back." He added, "My hopes and expectations in the field of foreign policy have been rewarded, my hopes, and expectations in equal opportunity and equal justice have been dashed."

At week's end the White House promsed a statement soon. Brooded Brooke 'I'm hopeful that it will dampen the fires rather than add fuel. But unless it promises a reversal or a change in polics. I don't see much that a statement sain do."

WELFARE

Wilbur the Shrewd

Low Congressine gave President Naon's welfare reform bill any chance of eavy passage when it was introduced last Getober House Ways and Mean-Committee Chairman Walter Mile was keepteal about the revolutionary proposal, and its opposition would have keepteal about the revolutionary proposal, and its opposition would have could be a supposed to the control of the chance of the control of the control tame as a surprise to everyone, including the Preudent, when Ways and Means first gave the bill its 21-lo-3 approval, and then last week sent the legislation to the floor of the House Even more surprising. Mills agreed to serve as one of its floor managers

Suspicion. The committee's decision was both tactical and practical Mills recognized that welfare systems throughout the country are on the brink of collapse and need more than simple repairs. Also, he was caught off guard by the Nixon message, and suspected a political trap, When HFW Secretary Rob-ert Finch began attacking the Ways and Means Committee in public state ments for delaying the welfare bill, Mills came to believe that the Administration with an eye to this year's congressional and gubernatorial elections, was more interested in a campaign issue than welfare reform. Mills thought that Nixon would fail to push for the bill, then charge the Democrats with not caring about people for not having expedited it. His way out of the trap was simple "If he is playing politics," Mills said. "the thing to do is fix it up and give it

Mills, however, misjudged Nixon's in tentions. The President really wanted the bill. He described the committee's approval as "gratifying and encouraging" and called Mills to thank him. "He convinced me of his genuine sincerity for the proposition," said Mills afterward.

The bill that emerged from the Wayand Means Committee was stronger than the one that was sent in Mills could not support the Administration proposal as drawn, the measure would have added 12 million to the welfare rolls without any real restrictions on eligibility. hiking federal welfare costs from \$5.2 billion to \$7.6 billion a year So Mills amended the bill, It still guarantees a minimum income of \$1,600 a year to a family of four, even if the family includes wage earners. But the bill now broadens the requirement that those receiving welfare must work if they can or accept job training if they are unemployable. Thus, if an unemployed father refused to accept suitable work or job training, his portion of the federal grant, \$500, would be elimrosted The remaining federal funds would be made available to the mother and children through a trustee or local welfare agency

Sooing Costs, "It's not a welfare program," Mills said of the committee version, "It's a work program. We're taking this out of welfare." But not completely out of politics. One committee amendment will make the bill effective July 1, 1971, well past the congressional decisions. The President or report to Congress on its effectiveness one year later costs or lack of results squarely on Nixon, and right at the beginning of his 1972 campaging for re-election.

Mills' support virtually assures favorable House action on the bill, probably next week. Amendments on the floor are barred. Senate action should also be fast. The Senate Finance Com-

mute is expected to begin hearings on the measure in early May, send it to the Senate floor in June or July. Though the Senate may increase the bill's benefit levels, the House version is likely to prevail in a conference committee. This means that by August, less than a vera after it was introduced, the welfare reform bilt may be back on the Pretigent's desk, this time for his significant.

OPINION

Moynihan's Memo Fever

As a renegade liberal in a relatively conservative White House shop, Daniel Patrick Moynihan has never had any il lusions that life would be easy. He knew he would be under skeptical scruuny from both left and right, and so he has been. Yet his love of the provocative phrase and the unorthodox idea is so irrepressible that his numerous memos to the President are the kind of documents that inspire huzzahs of approval or howls of censure, depending upon the perspective of the reader. They also seem to have wide appeal and, unlike most private memos, actually reach millions. Lately, Moynihan's flamboyant prose has somehow managed to leak right past the President and into the publu domain

The Counsellor to the President could not resist the fething phrase "beings neglect" to describe his notion of the proper attritude the Government should now have toward ruse relations Predictably enough, the document caused a sensition of the counsel to the very dated just before Richard Nixon was inaugurated as President, but they nevertheless drew fire



MOYNIHAN
For the President and everyone else.

from both conservatives and liberals and kept Movinhan a foremost topic of national controversy (Time, March 16)

Murderous Population. Taken as a whole, the Movimban advice in the two memors most recently disclosed was not all that extraordinary. Yet he did man upe to but that whites might have ownered poor blackles. "It is the existence of this lower class." he wrote, "with it high rates of crime, dependency and general disorderliness, that causes nearth whites (that is to say, working-class whites (that is to say, working-class unbs) to Gear Negroes and to seek by year, to such a course was to so avoid and constrain them."

He again succumbed to his weakness for the tantalizing phrase, citing the "murderous slum population" as con-tributing to racial tensions. That kind of talk naturally invites debate. A black activist in St. Louis dismissed Movnihan as an "tvory-tower specialist who never asked blacks about themselves and then used his Ph.D as an indication of his authority in the academic world." Warner S. Saunders, who works with black youths in Chicago, scoffed at Moynihan as "Nixon's straw hoss-the deputy in charge of the colored." The New York Times contended that Moynihan's logic is "a sophisticated rationale for racial retrogression" The Chicago Iribune's Walter Trohan, on the other hand, saw "constructive thought and literary ment" in the Moynihan prose The Wall Street Journal claimed that Moynthan has offered "a fascinating v perceptive analysis of the nation's pres-

Countymen, the whole dubous busyness of leaking bureaucratic papers to the press can, of course, have its sinster side. In Mownhark case, no one could be sure whether he was being kinded from adverances on the freshden is resented, or from those on the left, where he is seen as a turnoot telling the Presented, or from those on the left, where he is seen as a turnoot telling the present to be taking if all as seriously as seems to be taking if all as seriously as do outsiders. Worthhan in fact, quipped that perhaps he will in the future address his menos to "the President and dress his menos to "the President and

Actually, the public has a valid interest in learning what kind of advice its President is getting-so long as people do not get confused about who must accept the responsibility for presidential decisions. And Movnihan seems to have no reservations of his own about Nixon's attitude toward racial issues "I know what he thinks, and I sup port and believe in what he thinks Moynihan told newsmen. Once the rest of the nation is cut in on that secret. the focus of the whole debate might shift back to where it rightfully belongs -on the views of Richard Nixon rather than on those of Patrick Movnihan. the adviser who is only too willing to be come the Administration's other household word.

FOREIGN AID Jumping into a Pool

Disenchantment with ungrateful respients and competing pressures on the
Idderal treasurs have steadily diminished.
American enthusum for halping less
until the end of Januars, several months
later than usual, to pass the aid appropriation for the present fiscal year
When it finally got around to what was
when it finally got around to what was
amount in the 22 years of foreign aid
since the Marshall Plan was Inunched
and the propriation of the present fiscal year
the desired was a foreign and remember of the
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TASK FORCE CHAIRMAN PETERSON To save old from sliding away.

recommendations for overhauling all aid programs

Peterson's force would abolish the U.S. Agency for International Devel opment (A10), which now manages most of the assistance programs, and put U.S. and Unesh into a pool managed, onto a continuous continuous, notably. Western Europe and Japan. The underdeveloped countries getting and would also have a leger voice in deciding how the new multilateral per would be divided "Only and a manage" cooperative program can profit in the U.S." the report contended

Urrealistic Objectives, Such a switch night appease many congressional critics of the present program, including Senators William Falbright and Edmund Muskie, as well as George Alken, who recently dammed the existing scheme as "a diplomatic pork harrel." It would also help to further lower the U.S. profile in international affairs, as

Nison wants to do. Military aid would be split off entirely from economic and technical assistance, thus ending a longstanding confusion. The U.S. would set ap an international development bank which would have \$4 billion in capital and borrowing authority, and a tech-51 billion. It would also double the current U.S. annual contribution of \$500 million to the World Bank and other international aid institutions. The total outlay of federal funds for foreign econom, aid would not necessarily increase at once, but the level of lending would be determined by the U.S. development bank rather than by Congress

The Peterson report to Nixon came only a day after word leaked out about a strong critique of U.S. aid programs prepared for Secretary of State Wil-

liam Rogers by the American Ambassador to Chile, Edward Korry U.S. effectiveness has been impaired, Korry asserted, "by the persistence of inaccurate or outdated assumptions and by the pursuit of unrealistic objectives," Korry argued "By not differentiating our de velopment objectives in accordance with realities, we appear to be engaged in de veloping virtually the entire less-developed world " Like Peterson, Korry found the answer in joint responsibility by donors and receivers for financing and carrying out aid programs. In substance, the Korry and Peterson reports are similar; in tone, however, Korry's is much more harshly critical of inadequacies in the present aid

The State Department played down the Korry is, port; one ranking official complained that Secretary

Rogers found it "noo revolutionary". By contrast, Nixon told reporters at Key Bycayne that he found the Peterson recommendations "fresh and exerting." He wand that they will form the basis for a presidential report to Congress on foreign aid. He would, he said, "propose a new U.S. approach to foreign assistance for the 107th of the 107th of

to the 470 m. The control of the control of the control of the public hardwards with control of the control of

interests.

If you use it for business, it's a business expense.

Since this is that time of year, we thought we'd say

something pertinent. Obviously, if you use a Polaroid Land camera for

business, you can ask for a tax deduction. (Also on the film you buy. And any flashbulbs.)

But April 15 is only one day. The big question is what you get out of this camera after taxes.

In 60 seconds, this camera will deliver a finished color print of an accident scene. A display you've just put up. A house you're offering for sale. Or a tough machine assembly you're trying to explain to trainees who don't seem to remember

You can imagine what on-the-spot reporting will do for construction engineers, plant site surveyors, sales managers, appraisers.

(What's your line?)

All Polaroid Land cameras do things automatically. One of the most automatic ones we make (the Countdown Model 350) costs less than \$160,

It has an electric eye and electronic shutter for automatic exposures (even for flash). An electronic timer that "beeps" when your picture's perfectly developed. A Zeiss Ikon rangefinder-viewfinder. And it can take optional attachments for pictures as close as 9 inches. Should you shoot pictures at home with a Polaroid

There's nothing that says you can't. Just be sure to bring it back to work Monday.



THE WORLD

Two Germanys Face to Face

RARRING a last-minute hitch, a special train will speed eastward from Bonn one night this week on what could prove to be the most historic journey in postwar German history. The express will halt briefly at the small town of Gerstungen on the border between West and East Germany, There an East German engine and crew will take over to pull the train the remaining 40 miles to the ancient city of Erfurt. The next morning, when West German Chancellor Willy Brandt steps from his sleeping car at the Erfurt station, he will be greeted by Wills Stoph, the Premier of the German Democratic Republic

For the first time since the two rival states were founded in 1949, the heads of government of the two Germanys will meet face to face. They will talk until evening, probably in the Pifurter Hof, a hotel near the station.

Minimum of Pomp. It is unlikely that a single meeting will produce a sensational breakthrough in the tense and frigid relations between the two German states. But it is highly significant that the meeting is being held at all Only last week, the East Germans seemed ready to torpedo the Willy-Wil-It meeting by insisting on impossible deto East Berlin without setting foot in West Berlin, the city he served as mayor for almost a decade Refusing to take nein for an answer, Brandt suggested a meeting in any other city. To Bunn's amazement, the East German regime proposed Erfurt as the site

In addition, the East Germans reversed their earlier demands and agreed to a minimum of pomp Brandt will not be required to inspect an East German bonor guard or to listen to the plasing of the two national anthems. Perlaps most important of all, the East of Germans accepted Bonn's proposal for a second summit, to be held after Erfurt somewhere in West Germans.

Sudden Switch. The crucial factor in East Germany's sudden switch was in all likelihood the influence of the Soviets, who are also cengaged in negotiations with Bonn. Concerned that a deadlock between the two Germanys would hamper progress on other fronts. He Soviets apparently prevailed upon East German Party Boss Walter UIbrucht to give his go-ahead to the Brandt finally scheduled, the Soviet contacts in Bonn risued a teres statement that left no doubt about Moscow's attitude Sand the Russans: "We welcome it."

a common citizenship. Moreover, before he will consider granting diplomatic recognition to East Germany, Brandt insists that progress be made in normalizing relations between the two states in such areas as travel, communications and cultural contacts.

Limited Progress. The mere fact that the Erfurt summit is being held represents a victory for Brandt's Ostpolitik. which aims at overcoming the obstacles that divide Europe, Last week there were also limited signs of progress in West German negotiations in Warsaw and Moscow. In the second round of negotiations between the Poles and West Germans, the two sides reportedly exchanged drafts of parts of a proposed treaty that 1) would end Bonn's claim to former German territories east of the Oder and Neisse rivers, and 2) might offer emigration opportunities to people of German descent living in

In Moscow, West German State Secciaty Egon Bahr had three sessions with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrea Gromyko, bringing to 3th bours the time the two men have spent together since Jan. 30. The talks are totally shrouded in secrecy, Nevertheless, some diplomats in Moscow suspect that the two sides may be nearing agreement on a joint draft of a renunciation-of-fore treaty Such an agreement would undoubtedly Such an agreement would undoubtedly per an advantage of the such per and and the period of the such period of the period period and and sechnical knows-low that the Soviets so badly need to help their troubled economic



BRANDT



Willy, meet Willi,



STOPH

We do something they don't do.





Wherever you're flying, TWA probably flies there. Whether it's across the United States or around the world.

This year, TWA will make about 3/4 of a million take-offs and landings in practically every major city throughout

SOMEHOW, YOU FEEL MORE



the world. Which means that somewhere over this world, there will be at least one TWA jet landing or taking off

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The timepiece is more than a clock; it's a true chronometer from the famous jeweler, Cartier.

Your Lincoln-Mercury dealer invites you to drive the Continental Mark III at your convenience.



Fatal Defense

Three years ago, when West Germany's air force was losing almost two Starfighter jets a month in crashes, Kai-Uwe von Hassel, who was then the Federal Republic's Defense Minister, offered a very personal defense of the ill-fated aircraft. To critics of the U S.-designed. German-built fighter-bomber, Von Hassel replied that he had such furth in the plane that he had no hesitation about allowing his only son to become a Starfighter pilot Last week, after a routine 75-minute flight over the North Sea, a Starfighter piloted by Lieut, Joachim von Hassel, 29, crashed into a forest and exploded in flames. Von Hassel became the 55th pilot to lose his life in the 117th Starfighter crash since 1961



ISRAELIS SEARCHING FOR TERRORISTS

Life can be heatre

MIDDLE EAST The Fifth Foe

Israel is involved in a war of attrition with four neighbors—Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon—that confront it on three sides. When all the fronts are active, life can be heetic for the Israelis. Last week was such an occasion

Aude from acts of sabotage by tertrursts within braci, here were exchanges of fire along the Suez Canal that kiled two Israels soldters and wounded cleven, Israels commandos also staged a swift rad on Egyptian units across the canal, and reported killing eight men while longs two. Israel regulars and Arab guerrillas fought a series of skirmishes along Israel's border with both Lebanon and Syria. Israel admit tot suffering two dead and 13 wound-

ed but claimed seven more enemy casuatties. Twice on the Jordanian front, Israelis spotted guerrilla ambushes and broke them up with shellfire

As if four foes were not enough, Israel may soon have to worry about a reinvigorated fifth Iraq has no contiguous border with Israel, but its fanatically anti-Israel Baathist government maintains an 18.000-man expeditionary force in Jordan and Syria The Basthists might have sent more troops but for the fact that the Iraqi army has been preoccupied for nearly nine years with rebulious Kurd tribesmen The Kurds, who occupy most of the northern quarter of Iraq with an army of 10,000 men, have been demanding autonomy Last week, convinced that the endless war was futile. Lieut General Ahmed Hassan Bakr, Iraq's President. granted the country's 1,500,000 Kurds most of what they wanted

Under terms of the agreement, the Kards will govern their own territors and send delegates to the next Parament The Kurnbis language will entoy official status along with Arabie. "This is no temporary armstuce," said Bake "This is a complete political and continuous activational settlement of all existing prohems, and it will prevail forcier," in part of a 1966 force he will prevail forcer, but the proposition of the propositio

If the settlement lasts, however, Israel may be in for more trouble One consequence, Radio Baghdad noted last week, is that the government can now mobilize "Iraq's entire potential for the battle of Palestine".

CYPRUS A Wounded Soul

When Archbishop Makarios, the bearded political and religious leader of Cyprus, visited Athem last January, Creck Strongman George Papulopoulto warned him "Your Bestitude vou ger" Makarios nedded knowingly, only recently, he confided, a foreign diplomat dot lot him that an essenantion attempt was to be made when he returned to his troubled shand "And what did your do?" asked "papulopoulto". He should have, Laul week, bound the shand have Laul week, bound the standard of the should have, Laul week, bound the shand have the shand have the shand the shand have the shand ha

for a monastery 30 miles away to cel obrate Mass. Makarios strapped himself inside the presidential helicopter just outside his palace in Nicosia. When the silver-and white chopper reached rooftop level, automatic gunfire spat out from a high school across the street, riddling the craft, Makarios was uninjured, but the pilot, Army Major Zacharias Papadoyiannis, 38, was wounded seriously in the abdomen Nonetheless, though he grazed a tree as he swung des perately from the line of fire, he managed to set the craft down on a 12-ft by 12-ft. open square Then, mumbling, Forgive me, Your Beatitude, but I am

wounded." Papadoyiannis crawled out of the cockpit and collapsed.

Makarios, his robes smeared with the pilot's blood, promounced a blessing over him at the hospital, then went on to preside at the appointed Mass. That evening, addressing his nation in a calm but sorrowful voice, he declared "If the bullets did not strike my body, they struck and wounded my soul."

Srill Vulnerable. Suspecton immediately centered on several Greek extremator against all of the several Greek extremator against all of the several Greek extremator against all of the several severa



MAKARIOS BLESSING INJURED PILOT Sorrowful words in a divided land

enous Despite such opposition, extremists in recent months embarked on a new campaign of terrorism

After the assassination attempt, police arrested more than a dozen rightwing Greek Cypriots suspected of belonging to gun-packing private armies such as the National Front. By week's end, however, at least six had been released Police also searched the home of former Interior Minister Polycarpos Georgadjes, one of Makarios' political opponents, and announced that they had found two pistols Despite Georgadjes' claim that they had been gifts from Ma karios in friendlier days, he was fined \$384 for illegal possession Meanwhile Makarios' attempted assassins apparently remained on the loose, leaving the archbishop-and his volatile land-as vulnerable to danger as ever.

SOVIET UNION

Rumors of a Rift

Felex machines in newsrooms the world over last week tapped out a sen sational story. Under a Vienna dateline Reuters reported that a power strugg. had broken out within the Kremlin Citing sources in Belgrade and Prague the article said that three Polithuro menibers-Ideologue Mikhail Suslov Trade Union Leader Alexander Shelenin and First Deputy Premier Kirill Mazuros

had taken the extreme step of writing a letter that blamed Party Boss Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Aleksei Kosygin for failures in the Soviet

conoms

After two days of silence, the Soviet government denied that such a letter existed Government spokesmen refused to honor the coup rumors with a de mal Neither in Moscow nor abroad was there the slightest evidence of a power struggle-or even of a letter. On the contrary, the Soviet capital was stolidly quiet There were no signs of unusual military activity except for huge Soviet army maneuvers in Byelorussia

and Brezhnev was on the scene re viewing the exercise with Defense Min-

ster Andrei Grechko

Secret Speech. Despite the lack of supporting evidence, however, what made last week's rumor so intriguing to Kremlinologists was the serious economic plight of the Soviet Union. Once before, a similar situation presaged a change of leadership, that was in 1964 when Nikita Khrushchev was ousted mainly because of economic troubles Ever since Brezhnev's secret speech to



RPETHNEY & KOSYC N Much to deplore.

the Central Committee in mid-December, which stressed grave economic problems, there has been speculation that a change might take place in the top leadership some time this year

During the past three months, the substance of Brezhnev's speech has been published in Pravda and discussed at closed party meetings throughout the Soviet Union. By all accounts, it was a seathing attack on shortcomings, waste inefficiency and mismanagement in the economy (Time, Jan. 26). Brezhnes spoke of lost productivity because of rampant alcoholism. As one example of mismanagement, he reportedly told of a shipment of four expensive construction cranes from East Germany All four were shipped clear across the country to Vladivostok, but two of them actually were supposed to go to Odessa. They finally arrived in damaged condition at their correct destination

There was much for Brezhney to deplore. Due to a combination of mismanagement, bad planning and severe winter storms, industry and agriculture are undergoing sharp slumps, Though the Kremin claims that industrial production last year increased by 7%. U.S. sources say the actual figure may be as low as 3,5%, in any event, the 1970 planned increase, 6.3%, is the lowest goal for any peacetime year since the first Five Year Plan was introduced in 1928. Agricultural production actually fell 3% last year, and 1969 grain production dropped 10% Anlicipating severe shortages, the Soviets were forced to buy \$150 million in wheat from Canada Such vital industries as ferrous metals, petrochemicals, paper, cement and autos fell far short of their goals

Birthday Plans. According to reports in Moscow. Brezhnev himself did not escape craticism during the December Cenries that Suslov openly criticized him for his handling of the economy and that Brezhnev acknowledged his shortcomings. Yet all the indications are that Brezhney and Kosygin survived the attacks, and that the Polithuro has closed ranks behind them-for the time he ing. The only difference seems to be that additional Polithuro members, in cluding Sasloy, Mazuroy and Ukraiman Party Boss Pyotr Shelest, now share in

the decision making on economic issues At present, the members of the Polithuro would undoubtedly seek to post pone any shift of power. The centen next month, and Soviet leaders want to word any sign of disharmony that might mar the biggest birthday party ever tossed After April, the situation may change. Since Brezhnev's remedies for the economy are unlikely to bring about an improvement, there is a distinct possibility that before the 24th Communist Party Congress convenes late this year new leaders-or new combinations of old and new leaders -may emerge within the Kremlin



Some refused to go along.

Audacious Struggle

In an extraordinary campaign, the Soviet Union for weeks has been attacking Israel and Zionism with newspaper articles, resolutions, petitions and mass meetings. Despite a tradition of Russtan anti-Semitism dating from the days of the czars, Moscow insists that the drive is not directed at the country's loval Jews but only at the Zionists -those who believe in a separate homeland in Palestine for all Jews The cunning thing about the campaign is that Moscow has pressured Russia's Jews into conducting it themselves. A few Jews, however, have refused to go alone with the official line Last week they were circulating audacious letters challenging the government campa an

One Homeland, The anti-Zionist drive follows some characteristic Soviet patterns. There was a letter to Tass from a Jewish doctor in Uzbekistan "We have never had and never will have anything in common with Zionists We have only one homeland the Soviet Union" Meetings of Jews were held in factories and on farms to proclaim their satisfaction with life in the Soviet Union. A group of rabbis condemned Zionists as evil men "who every

cupied Arab lands.

Iwo weeks ago the campaign reached an unusual pitch in Moscow. At a government-sponsored press conference in Friendship House, a panel of prominent lews appeared before foreign newsmen to explain an anti-Zionist statement that had been signed by 52 of them, including Bolshoi Prima Ballerina Maya Plisetskaya Their statement declared that Zionism "expressed the chauvinist views and racist ravings of the Jewish hourgeoisic

A reply to the government campaign was not long in coming. One group of

Solzhenitsyn: A Candle in the Wind

COR some time, the celebrated author Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been under attack in the Soviet Union He has been expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union and threatened with exile from his country. The official press regularly denounces him; only last week the newspaper Sovietskaya Rossiya, in a poem that did not name Solzhenitsyn but was plainly aimed at him, charged that he "long ago defected with his soul."

Uneasy as his situation may be at home. Solzhenitsyn is also concerned by a growing menace to his freedom from abroad Several of his manuscripts have come into the hands of American and European publishers. At least one of the manuscripts could only have been obtained and passed on by the KGB, the Soviet secret police. None were released by Solzhenitsyn who is categorically opposed to pub lication of his work in the West He has already been accused of sending his banned writings abroad to be exploited by Russia's enemies, and of allowing his royalties to go to subversive anti-Soviet organizations For such offenses, a Soviet citizen could be imprisoned at hard labor for seven years-Solzhenitsyn has already served eight years

in Stalinist prisons and concentration camps. Solzhenitsyn is trying to combat the threats to him on

two fronts. He has pressed Soviet authorities for an answer to the question "Why do you refuse to publish me in Russia?" To prevent unauthorized publication of his works in the West, he has repeatedly and vainly asked the Soviet Writers' Union to protect his author's rights Now that he has been expelled from the union. Solzhenitsyn has engaged a Swiss lawyer, Fritz Heeb to balk what he regards as "the exploitation and distortion" of his work by publishers in the West. In Zurich last week. Heeb told TIME "Solzhenitsyn has no intention of becoming the easy prey of unscrupulous publishers He intends to take legal action, if necessary, to prevent the misuse of his name and the unauthorized publication of his work." Heeb described the charge that Solzhenitsyn's royalties have gone to "anti-Soviet organizations" as malicious and false

Solzhenitsyn won fame in 1962 when Nikita Khrushchev authorized the pub-

lication in Russia of One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, a chilling indictment of Stalin-era labor camps. In 1966, however, Solzhenitsyn's writings were banned Manuscripts that Solzhenitsyn had prevously submitted to Sovict publishers began circulating from hand to hand in Russia The KGB seized others from the writer. As a result, a number of novels, stories, poems and plays have been ped dled to Western publishers by shadowy figures claiming to be "representatives" of the author. Sometimes the items for sale were accompanied by purported authorizations. Some of the manuscripts that were circulating privately were brought out of the country by travelers. The secret police planted others with publishers in an attempt to manufacture a criminal case against Solzhenitsyn under the Soviet law that forbids an author to disseminate "anti-Soviet literature," Since 1968, Cancer Ward and other works forbidden in Russia have become bestsellers in the West despite Solzhenitsyn's vehement public protests against their publication

It was a copy of Time that tipped Solzhenitsyn off to the fact that one of his major new works was in the West. To his consternation and alarm, Solzhenitsyn read in the magazine's issue of March 21, 1969, that Western publishers were eagerly bidding for his massive documentary novel about Stalinist concentration camps, Arkhipelag Gulag *

Another blow to Solzhenitsyn was the appearance of a play, Candle in the Wind, in the German-based Russian-language magazine Grani last March. Friends say that Solzhenitsva has no idea how the play reached Gram, which is published by a fiercely anti-Soviet organization of Russian émigrés in Frankfurt. What particularly worries Solzhenitsyn's friends is that when some other Soviet writers and intellectuals, including Alexander Ginzburg and Yuri Galanskov, were tried and convicted for anti-Soviet activities, their alleged connection with Grani's publishers was cited prominently by the state Following the Grani incident, the Hamburg weekly Die Zeit published extracts in November of an epic poem, Prussian Nights, attributing it to Solzhenitsyn and promising more in later issues. After Heeb protested. Die Zeit agreed to stop further publication.

Mysterious intermediaries have also offered European publishers an old Solzhenitsyn play, Banquet of Victors, Solzhenitsyn, who wrote the play in 1950 while serving in a labor camp, has often repudiated it. "It was not written by Sol-

zhenitsyn, but by nameless prisoner No SHCH 232," he told the Soviet Writers Union in 1967, referring to the number he was given in prison. He also asserts that he destroyed all but one copy of the work, and that this was seized by the KGB.

While the storm gathers around him Russia's greatest living writer is at work on a novel about Russia's military struggle with Germany in World War I But his strict writing schedule has been upset since his expulsion from the Writers' Union last November Friends report that the atmosphere in Ryazan. where he lives, is hostile and even dangerous because of threats of violence by local zealots. Since Solzhenitsyn has been denied official authorization to live in Moscow, he has taken refuge in the country house near Moscow of Cellist

Mstislav Rostropovich. Friends like Rostropovich represent



sign as editor of the magazine Novy Mir last month Solzhenitsyn has endured imprisonment, survived cancer been revited and abjured by Russia's authorities and suffered the supreme penalty for a writer-suppression of his work in his own country Still, he seems to grow in strength and moral authority. As Solzhenitsyn himself observed in The First Circle: "One can build the Empire State Building, discipline the Prussian army, make a state hierarchy mightier than God, yet fail to overcome the unaccountable superiority of certain human beings."



^{*} Literally, Labor Comp Archiperago. The title suggests that in the Stalin era, vast areas of the Soviet Union were dotted with countless islands of

39 Jews, in a signed patition that was mide available to Western correspondents in Moscow, declared "We are of those Jews who persistently express the desire to leave for Israel and unfailingly are refused by the Soviet organs. We b lieve that Jews will answer the anti-lyraeli campaign by fortifying their pride in their people [and] by declaring 'Next the petitioners as "renegades who have long been known for their Zionist views." Later, 21 other Jews scathings noted in an open letter to the 52 Unlike you, we are not Jews only becaus. this detail is noted on our identification cards. We deeply treasure the indissoluble ties that bind us to Jews of all countries

Incident in Georgia, Moscow is sensitive toward charges that Russian Jews are discriminated against and are not al lowed to emigrate. One estimate aired by the protesting Jews last week was that in the past year 240,000 of Russia's 3,000,000 Jews have requested permission to leave, but have been turned down. An incident last year involving 18 Jewish families in Georgia contributed to the current uproar. The famthes claim that they were told they could som their relatives in Israel. They quit their jobs, sold their possessions and waited for documents that never came. In desperation, the group finally wrote to Israel's Premier Golda Meir pointing out that their appeals to Russian officials had "disappe ited like tear-drops in desert sands." Mrs. Meir, who is Russian-born, forwarded their "sincere and heartfelt cry of distress" to the United Nations' Human Rights Commission

Israel's appeal to the United Nations was political as well as humane Jerusalem and Moscow are increasingly hostile to each other, since Russia is the soonsor of Israel's Arab antagonists. The current Russian campaign appears to be aimed at impressing the Arabs and undermining the Israelis, Israel is prepared to answer in kind. Last week, the name of Jerus i lem's principal intersection was changed for a day from Zion Square to "Soviet Jewry Square," Israeli motorists drove with headlights on as a sign of support for Soviet Jews. Other Israelis outckly responded to a government suggestion that they write to their kin in Russia and remind them that in the midst of the new Soviet campaign, they have not heen forgotten.

CAMBODIA Upsetting the Balance

Violent political demonstrations are a phenomenon that only rarely swit the drowsy, sylvan Cambodian capital of Pinon Penh They have been dicted against foreign embassies there may be the state of the properties of the Americans. Last week, six years to the Americans. Last week, six years to the American embassy in Pinon Penh to protest the U.S press-

ence in Southeast Asia, mobs once again rampaged through the city. This time however, their targets were the North Victnamese and Viet Conv embassies

Coreful Turnground, The demonstrations began in the eastern-horder province of Svav Rieng, long a vital refitting and recuperation base for Communist troops operating in South Viel Nam. Three days later, they spread to the capital as thousands of placard-carrving, student-age protesters attacked the North Victnamese embassy, tossing furniture through doors and windows, and setting fire to several official cars. At the Viet Cong embassy, windows were smashed, doors were torn from their hinges, and the lawn was strewn with debris. The demonstrations continued for three more days, spreading to Vietnamese-owned businesses

The trouble broke out two months after Cambodia's chief of state, Prince

ing anti-Communists who could be seeking to consolidate their own power by surying the polics of coolness toward. Haroi and the Viet Cong farther than Sihanous, would wish. When informed of the riots, the Piene accused "certain personalities" of trying to throw Cambodia "into the arms of an imperialist capitalist power." He warned that he could be topolled by a right-wing could

Welcome Presence. It is possible that he eagey Prince gave the riots his tact approval as a way of putting pressure on the Communists to reduce their force; an Cambodia. Sihanouk gave some support to that theory in an interview in Paris with True Correspondent Rolland Flammi, Prepring to depart for home Flammi, Prepring to depart for home results of the present the results of th



CAMBODIAN YOUTHS HOLDING ANTI-VIET CONG SIGNS IN PHNOM PENH Reaction to an unpleasant new reality.

Norsdom Sihanouk, left for treatment in France of a blood ulment. Shanouk, who broke off relations with the US over Vet Nam in 1965, has been executing a careful diplomatic turnaround since Washington legan its with-drawal program. At the same time he has been societies serious concern over the Communists' continued use of Camballan territory, as a base of operations.

Nevertheless, the outbursts of anticommunity silonene, which obscoulds had the same tion of authorities on the scene, scened to go much farther than extractional transfer of the silone silone mitted. With an estimated 40,000 North Scitamere and Viet Cong troops in Sinanouk's country, many of them protecting the southern terminus of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, Hanor is certain to be podard sangulary, threat to the Campodard sangulary.

In Sthanouk's absence, the government has been run by Premier Lor Nol, formerly a top-ranking general and by Prince Sisowath Strik Matak the Deputy Premier Both are right-leanmunist powers do so, Sthanouk went on, the result will be the "Americanzation of Cambodia" Sihanouk no longer appears to be overly worried about the likelihood of Americanization "Continued American presence in the region is good for Cambodia," he told Fiamin "because it maintains the halance of power."

Five years ago, Sihanouk feared that ern Cambodia Today, he has reason to fear that the Communists have dug into that region permanently; some Communist troops have built houses and staked out farms near the Ho Chi Minh Trail Hanoi obviously has no intention of abandoning its bases-despite a Cambodian government demand at week's end flatly that all Communist troops leave within 48 hours. Cambodia of course, lacks the muscle to enforce that order. In any event, whoever was behind the riots, it is clear that both Sihanouk and his government's leaders view the Communist presence as the unpleasant new reality of Southeast Asia



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O'The reason New York to Business. May 2. I middly to the service who Mark to Thread I might be to a direct than the Land Appendix According

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Saigon's Backfiring Boom

WITH the war in a relatively quiet VV phase, the loudest boom in South Viet Nam these days is coming not from gunfire but from the economy Where most nations at war-including North Viet Nam-endure rationing and self-denial, the South has spent the last few years on a prolonged shopping spree There are no meatless Wednesdays, no food queues, few shortages of any kind cookers to transistor radios, occupy conspicuous nooks even in the homes of unskilled laborers. Television antennas rise everywhere, even over tin-roofed huts Saigon's greenery has suffered less damage from Communist bombs than from the choking exhaust fumes of Mercedes autos and Honda motorcycles

But the boom is backfiring, with an

the publishers' privilege. Said one Cab-inet member "This was our first test of reonomic Vietnamization, and we

Massive Infusion, South Viet Nam's economic problems gathered momentum in the mid-1960s, when the U.S. milstary buildup was pouring millions of new dollars into the national till Inflationary pressures mounted, but the 'swinging-door" regimes of those years were far too shaky to combat those pressures by the normal methods of taxation, price controls and enforced savings. Instead, the government was forced to keep prices low by keeping the supply of goods high

With a relatively small skilled work force and nationwide mobilization South Viet Nam produces almost nothRegular wages, together with the monev earned by many wives and children who can now find jobs, have kept most families ahead of inflation

Even so, the threat of a rumous inflation is never far below the surface Threu's austerity taxes have so far had little effect in reducing the inflow of consumer goods, Many importers get away without paying the taxes because of bribery or inefficient administration. More important, buyers value even highly taxed goods more than the shaky piaster The black market rate for the dollar (350 v. the legal rate of 118) is climbing. Moreover, inflation has cut deeply into the buying power and morale of government employees, most notably the 900,000-man army and mitia, whose salaries have suffered a real

decline over the past two years Few doubt the long-range potential of South Viet Nam's economy. The



MOTORBIKES LINED UP IN SAIGON ECONOMY MINISTER NGOS Time to pay more of the bills—as well as do more of the fighting



BLACK MARKET STAND IN CAPITAL

impact that threatens major trouble for President Nixon's Victnamization program Unless Sargon can pay more of the bills-as well as do more of the fighting-South Viet Nam will never really be able to stand on its own. Last fall President Nguyen Van Thieu took some halting steps toward economic reform, imposing taxes as high as 280% on some 1,500 imported consumer rtems. Hondas, for example, doubled

Last week Thiev and Minister of the Economy Pham Kim Ngoc suffered a major defeat in their austerity campaign In late February, Ngoc eliminated the favored tax status of imported newsprint His order was designed to 1) stimulate production of newsprint, one of the few industries in the South capable of immediate expansion, 2) reduce imports and 3) prevent publishers from buying more newsprint than they need, then selling it at a 300% markup on the black market Fighting back, the publishers began organizing a general strike At the last minute. Thieu reinstated ing to trade for the vast array of imports that choke its harbors and shine alluringly on store shelves Exports total barely \$15 million, while imports exceed \$850 million. The only thing that closes this incredible trade gan is the massive infusion of U.S. dollars. This year the South Vietnamese economy will absorb some \$400 million in direct foreign aid from the U.S., another \$400 million in Defense Department spending for local goods and services, and about \$80 million in private spending by U.S. personnel and firms. The total is equivalent to about one-fourth of South Viet Nam's gross national product

Secret Accounts. In recent years. prices have been increasing by an annual 30%, an enormous jump by U.5 standards but moderate compared with nflation in other Asian war economies in 1951, for example, South Korea was convulsed by a 302% leap in prices Nongovernment salaries have increased about 20% annually; unskilled workers and farmers now average about \$75 a month, skilled laborers perhaps \$100

country is richly endowed with timber. rubber, fish and fertile farm land. The war has brought roads and bridges that could be of enormous economic advantage in peacetime While many businessmen still channel their profits into foreign bank accounts, a few are beginning to invest money at home. Thicu is trying to get foreign firms to build as-

sembly plants in his country No Reason, Above all, however, it is the discipline of the South Vietnamese people that will make or break their economy in the short run. Since the Vietnamese pay only about half the amount of taxes collected from citizens of other developing Asian countries. Thieu's plan to enforce lax collections and reduce delinquency is not out of ine As one high official put it. "There s no reason why anyone should be drivng a Mercedes in Saigon-no matter how much tax he's paid on it," Thieu's attempts to persuade his countrymen to agree may well prove a crucial test of their confidence in South Viet

JAPAN

One Colossal Binge

Undeterred by an unseasonal dusting of snow, Emperor Hirohito and several other members of the imperial family trooped into their private box last week as the strains of Kimi-ea-vo. Japan's national anthem, wafted over the Senri Hills near Osaka While multicolored flags and paper cranes swirled about them in the brisk breezes, cannonboomed a five-gun salute and a 100piece orchestra blared Fanfare of the 21st Century, a piece specially written by composer Masaru Sato. Then two grant robots clariked into Festival Pla

At least, that is how its hosts feel about it. "Subarashii [terrific]!" said Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, after a preopening tour "This is not a statement of the 20th century but one of the 21st -a good expression of our national nower Animals No More. Two years of in tensive preparations and more than \$2 billion (a large part of it for new roads, subways and housing to handle the mobs) have gone into Expo "Why not"

growing self-confidence and strength

Japan Expo Association, "Once in a blue moon, we Jupanese must indulee in one colossal binge," Another Japanese businessman, commenting on the cost, pre dicted 'Nobody outside Japan is going to call us eco-

nomic animals any longer If we were, we wouldn't have spent so much for such a thing.

Seventy-seven countries and one colony (Hong Kong) have payilions on the 815-acre Expo site. The U.S. exhibit, catering to the baseball-mad Japanese, features Babe Ruth's uniform, a lunar module and a genuine moon rock. The Russians are showing the two Sovuz rockets that docked in space in 1969, as well as a replica of the elegant 19th century room of Composer Peter Hyich Tcharkovsks complete with his actuagrand piano

For officials say they expect 50 million Japanese (roughly half the country's population) as well as 1,000 -000 foreigners to visit Expo-Japanese police are ready to offer a special greeting to 203 guests-internation ally known picknockets whose biographies and photos have been supplied by Interpol, the police are also standing locals

New Version, What worries officials most of all, though, is the prospect of horrendous traffic jams and an acute shortage of hotel rooms The Osaka area is heavily booked and even the tiny ryokan or country inns. are doing good business. Tokyo, 250 miles north, is jammed as well

It was in anticipation of the overflow from Osaka, in fact, that the owners of Tokyo's famed Imperial Hotel timed the opening of a brand-new version last week. Two years ago, wrecking crews razed Architect Frank Lloyd Wright's splendid, low-profile building, which withstood the great carthquake of 1923 and thereby became a legend In its stead there now stands 17-story, 560 million structure of intersecting bronzed slabs, capable of accommodating 2,400 guests. The front courtvard and main lob-by of Wright's Imperial were carefully dismantled and stored near Nagoya, south of Tokyo. They are scheduled to be reassembled in a Japanese equivalent of colonial Williamsburg, but enough money has not yet been found to pay for reconstruction. All that remains of the original Imperial in the new hotel is a 6-ft. by 5-ft slab of



room divider in one of the bars Shock of Nonrecognition Talk about unpopularity Rhodesia

proclaimed itself a republic two weeks ago, severing its last tenuous links with Britain Yet by the end of last week not a single country had accorded diplomatic recognition to the newborn. Worse yet, one nation after another began closing its consulate in Salisbury, the capital

Norway and Denmark were the first to pull out. A few days later, the U.S. declared that it still considered Britain the "lawful sovereign" in Rhodesia, and followed suit. Washington's undisguised snub precipitated a wholesale departure. Italy. The Netherlands. France, Belgium, Austria and West Germany shut down, Switzerland wavered Only South Africa and Portugal-both of which back Smith's regime-and Greece, which has an honorary consul there, were sure to

African Pressure. The U.S. decision to end diplomatic relations was prompted by Secretary of State William Rogers' recent African tour. During the trip, the leaders of at least six Black African nations objected to continued U.S. relations with a country in which 234 (800) whites exert total control over roughly 5,000,000 blacks. Britain, which withdrew its diplomatic representation last year, had also urged the U.S. to pull out, and a United Nations Security Council resolution, passed in 1965, called for diplomatic isolation of Rhodesia

For Ian Smith, the U.S. move was a major diplomatic defeat. Many Rhodesigns had hoped that more, not less recognition would follow the republic's official birth. Despite the shock of nonrecognition, however, Rhodesia probably will not be seriously harmed. The country's economy is prospering despite four years of U.N sanctions Tobacco production has dropped by two-thirds since 1966, when Smith overrode British demands for greater black representation and declared Rhodesia an independent member of the Commonwealth. But nickel, chrome and other exports are finding their way to world markets via neighboring South Africa and the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola. Salisbury's shops are full of imported goods, and the capital is even experiencing a mild build



The word for it was "subarashiil"

za, disgorging 110 members of a children's band who launched into the Expo March Japan's gaudy Expo '70 was officially under way World's fairs have been a Western fix-

ture ever since Britain's Prince Albert staged his Crystal Palace Exhibition in 1851 But this-aston-shingly-is the hrst world's fair ever to be held in Asia. The site is eminently suitable, Japan, all but crushed at the end of World War II, has far outdistanced every Asian nation, and most of those in the West, in an amazing economic surge that has carried it into third place (behind the L.S. and the Soviet I nion) among the world's industrial giants. Gaudy, opulent, bursting at the seams, Expo '70 stands as the supreme symbol of Japan's

The Great Head Count

AT the stroke of 12 one night this month, church bells rang, sirens wailed and gongs boomed the length and breadth of Crhana. The noise signaled neither a national holiday nor a sneak air attack. It was meant simply to remind Ghanaians that a new census was about to begin

While the U.S. early next month will take its 19th census since 1790, heads are also being counted in some 90 other countries and territories-from the U.S.S.R to Greenland-during this cecennial year. When all the figuring is done, roughly half of the world's 3.6 bilbon people will have been accounted for Census takers traveling on foot and horseback, by dugout canoe, reindeer sled and helicopter will collect the raw statistics that will enable developing countries to chart their next five-year plans and industrial nations to study (among other things) the migratory patterns of their people

Minsks in Moscow, In the Soviet Union, the counting has already been done, and the raw data are being fed into Minsk-32 computers in Moscow that will print more than 800,000 sepnrate tables. When the Mansks are finished, they are expected to show that the U.S.S.R. has a population of some 241 million (s. 205 million projected for the U.S.) More important they are likely to indicate that for the first time the Russian people are a minority in the Soviet Union, patnumbered by the country's 109 other nationalities

In many Communist countries there is little need for a head count since everyone from newhorns to nonagenarious must be registered with the police. None and Poland as well as in Russia hone households have washing machines, ra-

dros and television sets

Machiavellian Device. First undertaken as long ago as 3800 B C by the Babylonians and in 3000 B C by the Chenese, head counts have often proved un popular because of their association in the public mind with taxation and conscription. When a national census was proposed to the British Parliament some 200 years ago, an enraged M.P de scribed the project as 'totally subversive to the last remains of English liberty Only in 1801 was the idea reluctantly as cepted. The notion that the census is a Machavellian device designed to enhance the power of the government is still strong. Machiavelli did in fact compile a statistical abstract for Germany and France in 1515 that might be called

a forerunner of modern census analysis In ancient times, people sometimes had to travel to their birthplace or famils seat to be counted as in the case of Mary and Joseph's eventful journey to Bethlehem In the present day, many countries order their citizens to remain at home for a specified period to await the census taker. All Cuba will be virinally paralyzed on census day this year except for ambulance drivers and census takers. In Mexico, fines for leaving one's house unoccupied on the vital day, Jan. 28, ran as high as \$800

The census takers have their problems too A few years ago a careless counter in Tanzania was devoured by crocodiles while wading across a river. In Brazil's Bata state in 1960 one census taker, having asked how many maiden daughters there were in the family was beaten up by an angry farmer In Baia, the term "maiden" daughter refers to a girl who has been seduced and abandoned In addition to general reticence, the census taker must contend with all sorts of regional vagaries. In Jamaica, for example, the Ras Tafarian sect believes not only that Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie is God and Ethiopia the Promised Land but also that head counting is forbidden by the Scriptures

Margin of Error, Questionnaires have been standardized to some extent by widespread use of a form suggested by United Nations demographic experts but a great deal of idiosynerasy remains. The Brazilian form omits ques tions about color, but asks about personal income. Next year's British form will renore income, but will ask several termine the size and makeup of grow ing immrgrant communities, Communist forms do not include the U.N.'s questions about religious preference, and the Soviet form lists "Jewish" as a nanonality rather than a religion

Even the best census may err by 10% or more, especially in nomadic or jungle areas or-as is suspected in connection with the 1960 U.S. census -in the slums of great cities. Nigeria's 1962 census was challenged by politicians who contended that their regions had been undercounted, when a new census was taken the following year, it showed 15 million additional people. In South Af. rica, current estimates place the black population at 13.3 million, but some of ficials believe that this year's census will show that the figure is closer to 17 million a matter of some importance in a nation whose official apartheid policy assumes that the white minor ty will not be completely submerged by a

More than 30 countries, ranging from Somalia to New Guinea, have never held a census, and population figures for the world's largest country. China U.S. Journalist Edgar Snow asked Chairman Mao Tse-tung how many people there were in China Mao noted that estimates went as high as 690 mil lion, but he doubted it "How could there he so many?" he asked Mao must be even more incredulous today Latest estimates of China's population range from 750 million to 800 million



CENSUS TAKERS AT WORK IN HUNGARY



AMONG KENYAN V LAGERS



WITH AGED GEORGIAN IN RUSSIA 'How could there be so many?" asked Mao

Working late used to be the way to get ahead in business. Now it's often the only way to keep up.

In the last twenty years, a drastic change has come over American offices. There's been a staggering increase in the amount of information a businessman can get to help him do his job

Up-to-the-minure data pours in. It's analyzed by computers working at lightning speed. A businessman examines the results, makes his decisions and then—the whole communications process almost grinds to a halt.

Too often the information explosion turns into a communications bottleneck

Because the businessman has to write his thoughts down. In longhand

At best, he gets to dictate them to a secretary who has to write them down in shorthand. Then she types them up. Then he probably wants to make some changes. So she types them over. And then, if she makes a mistake, she retypes them one more. And who's to say the whole thing can't happen again.

Finally, if everything's all right, his thoughts are sent on their way

The incredible fact is, in many offices it can take the best part of a whole day just to get a handful of things written, typed and sent out

As a result, many business offices have executives spending hours doing routine paperwork when they could be doing not-so-routine brainwork. Things like directing and motivating people, making decisions, solving problems and just plain thinking.

And consider the cost. A businessman and his secretary can't turn out much more paperwork this way than they could twenty years ago. But they're being paid almost twice as much for doing it as they were twenty years ago.

And even if you're willing to pay the price of hiring more secretarial help you probably won't be able to get it. It's almost impossible to get enough people to process the paperwork that exists now Let alone get more people to do it faster.

American business just can't afford to keep

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We make a family of word processing machines that can get ideas out of a businessman's mind and through his secretary's typewriter in much less time than it's taking now.

It starts with IBM dictation equipment. This allows a businessman to record his thoughts four times faster than he can write them down. Or twice as fast as his secretary can take them down in shorthand.

And it doesn't tie up her time while he's doing it And for his secretary, we have the IBM Mag. Card Selectric. Typewriter. Each page she types is recorded on a separate magnetic card. So she never has to stop to crase or start all over again. If she mikes a mistake, she just types right over it. If her boss makes a change, she just types the revision

Then the Mag Card types back the corrected final copy automatically – a page in less than two

We also make the IBM Selectrics Composer which a secretary can use to produce typewritten reports that look like printed reports, cutting your reproduction costs by as much as 35%

An IBM Office Products Division Representative can show you how to change things in your office If you're working late again tonight, maybe you

should put down your paperwork for a minute and think about calling him in the morning

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PEOPLE

The exhibit of memorabilia on display at the Hallmark Gallery in New York includes a "Phoney on Dewes button, a collection of walking sticks. and the 1901 Independence, Mo., high school yearbook showing Harry and Bess in their caps and gowns. A saltier item among the souvenirs on loan from the Horry S. Trumon Library is the ex-President's reply to a tongue-in-cheek suggestion from a U.S. Senator that he appoint the late John L. Lewis Ambassador to Russia. The mine workers' hoss, reasoned Truman's correspondent. had a "more formidable" look than Stalin and could "roar louder" than Andrei Gromyko. A convincing argument, Replied the man from Missouri: "I wouldn't appoint John L. Lewis dogcatcher."

When a torrid billet-doux she once wrote to Dr. Christiaan Barnard hit the Italian papers. Gina Lollobrigida filed a loud complaint. La Lollo explained that she had written the scorcher in English, hardly her best language it had then been translated into Ger man by Quick magazine and finally put back into her native tongue by the Italian press. The result, she said, was something less than accurate Whatever the message, Gina is suing both Barnard and his ex-wife, who published the letter in her memoirs. She loved the surgeon once, Gina confesses, but left him because "he was a man in search of publicity '

Her modeling fees (\$2,400 per week) put her in a tax bracket where she can scarcely make a shilling more, so Les-



TW GGY Switch for a sprite.

ley Hornby, 20, is quitting her lucrative fashion career for the uncertainty of the cinema. Director Ken Russell (Women in Love), who will do her first flick, says. "She'll be the greatest thing to hit the screen since Monroe." "It's got to be something ince," insists the 91-lb. cockney spirite best known as Tweigay "I couldn't do a big sexy role."

"Priests should be considered like all other men," contends Sophio Loren. An occasional Roman Catholic," she is 'convinced that, once married, they would be better integrated in life more capable of solving problems which surround them." By no great coincidence the actress's next film is The Priests.



SOPHIA Wives for priests

Wife in which she falls in love with a handsome cleric played by Marcello Mastrojonni.

Independence came scarcely 20 years ago for Indonessins, and their eristshile Dutch rulers are neither a dm nor a plessant memory. Undaunted, peripateite Princa Barnhard of The Netherlands paid a state wait to Djakaria—the first member of the rowal familia. The prince Charming has been supported to construct a common of the rowal familia with the nik kname. "Prince Charming Kneeling before President Sharbor all ter a state dinner, the Prince bent low and said farevell in traditional Javanese fastion, enclosing the President's hands in how one Statarto burst into the said.

One budding fashion plate who obviously has no use for longer hemlines is Princess Anne. Alighting from a car



PRINCESS ANNE Mini for royalty.

in Fiji where the British royal family stopped on their world tour, minishifted Anne displayed a pair of legs that should never, never be Longuetted

If Laudi-Iri. Dan Rowan is found bying in the street, who should be called ping in the street, who file bould be called first? His wife? Dick Meartin? Not? None of the above A sulver bracelet on Rowan's wrist requests a call to 209-634 vill. The manufacture of the organization called Medi. Alert, which has a computerzed file on his diabetic condition has a heart condition, wears a similar safety bracelet from M.A.

The curtain rises to reveal a pile of ribbish A current palsy circs. The tibbs of up as a slow intake of breath is pared Pause An exhaliation of breath as the lights go down. The 30-second opis. Breath was Playwright Someil Beckett in Section of the Section of

State charman for the American Cancer Society's Kentucky fund drive will be Baskethall Coach Adoloh Roop of the Lamed University of Kentucks. Baron of the Baskethall Coach Adoloh Roop learner of the Bluegrass' from raising the acres of tobacco on his Lame account of the Bluegrass' from raising a group thal operates tobacco auction agroup thal operates tobacco auction agroup that operates tobacco auction the same of the Baskethall Canada and the same of the same four the same of the same four the same of the same four the same

THE PRESS

No Comment

Mum was the word Los Angeles Times Publisher Otis Chandler was on a hunting safari and could not be reached, Newsday's majority stockholder Captain Harry Guggenheim, was out Bill Moyers was not answering his phone. "Mr. Moyers is just like ev-eryone else around here," said an assistant. "He's under orders not to say anything to anyone about the situation."

The situation" that all of them were not talking about was the possible sale of the nation's largest suburban dutly to the publishing giant of the West In-formal meetings between Newsday's



HARRY GUGGENHEIM Almost as meteoric as the grant.

Guggenheim and Norman Chandler chairman of the executive committee of the Times Mirror Co (which publishes the Los Angeles Times), began three weeks ago. "The Captain," ailing at 79, is anxious to divest himself of the paper, and Chandler is anxious to buy, to the extent of a reported \$75 million worth of Times Mirror stock. The rub Minority Stockholders Joseph Albright (Newsday's Washington bureau chief) and Alice Albright Hoge, the heirs of Mrs. Guggenheim (Alicia Patterson), were balking. At Newsday itself, at least 124 reporters and editors signed a petition protesting the sale

For the Times Mirror Co., the merger -if consummated-will culminate a decade-long drive that thus far has made it the third largest in US publishing Six months ago, the company also entered into a merger agreement with the Dallas Times Herald and its three local 1 V and radio stations

Vew sday's growth, since its founding in 1940 in a converted garage with a \$50,000 investment, has been only slightly less meteoric From an initial press run of 30,000 copies, the smartly turnedout tablord has grown to a circulation approaching half a million, seventh among all evening papers in the nation News day's strength in such areas as New York entertainment and sports is particularly attractive to the Times Mirror Co. which, with the Washington Post operates a national news service

As if one coast-to-coast media merger were not enough, there were reports at week's end that the New York Times which gave the Los Angeles Tones Vewsday story front-page play, was talking to the Hearst Corp. about purchasing the strike-troubled Los Angeles Herula-Examiner New York I mey Publisher Arthur Ochs ("Punch") Sulzberger was not available for comment

Not So Free Press

The lot of underground newspapers anywhere in the U.S. is a hard one, in asmuch as the papers often reflect a zest for rebellion and four-letter words But the case of the Street Journal & San Diego Free Press is something special Intelligible and far from salacious it manages to denounce pollution and corruption without invoking Mao Tsetung. It even recommended the family movie Oliver! to its readers while suggesting earplugs for the "pretentious di alogue" of drug-oriented Easy Rider But if the Street Journal is no av

erage underground paper, neither is San Diego an average U.S. city, Largely a Navy town with a sizable segment of re tired servicemen and retired civilians San Diego is prototype John Birch coun try. Both of its daily papers, owned by James S. Copley, reflect the city's mood emphasizing Navy activities, Rotary Club meetings and flag ceremonies downplaying local black and Mexican American problems Copley papers wilnot even advertise, let alone review Xrated films like Midnight Cowbox

Smashed Typesetter, Founded in 1968 by a group of antiwar youngsters calling themselves "the People's Comthe Street Journal's troubles began last October when it ran an article attacking Local Financier C Arn holt Smith Essentially a rehash of a Wall Street Journal story, the under ground weekly documented how Smith some relatives and associates made large profits from transactions with two public companies he headed The earnings of the companies were disappointing for ordinary stockholders

In November, bullets were fired through the windows of the Street Journal's offices. The glass front door was smashed, and 2,500 copies of the paper (circ 8,000) were stolen On Christmas Day, typesetting equipment was smashed and filled with enamel paint. In January, a commune member's car was de stroyed by fire-hombing while it was parked outside commune headquarters

Intimidating phone calls became common some threatened death

Nor have the San Diego police exactly ignored the Street Journal, During the past few months, they have searched its offices without a warrant and once arrested 25 of its vendors mainly for "obstructing the sidewalk" Most such charges were dismissed. On one occasion a patrolman ordered a commune car towed away for violating an ordinance against purking more than 72 hours. He claimed that he had placed a stone on one of the tires, and it had not been dislodged in five days. The charge collapsed after it was shown fic violation three days earlier, seven miles from the parking site

Lowell Bergman, 24, a commune lead-



LOWELL BERGMAN In prototype Birch country

has initiated meetings with civic leaders, police and the state attorney gencral's office in an effort to ease relations with the police. He has had little success, even though a report prepared by the city manager affirmed that a high percentage" of harassment complaints were unfounded. "In a few cases police officers had been provoked," the report added. "For example, a young man waved a Viet Cong flag in the face of a police officer who is a vet-

A rare note of sympathy for the commune has come from one of the two selfacknowledged liberals on the nine-man city council, but it holds no promise of easier times for the Street Journal, Says Democrat Floyd Morrow, "I can unequivocally state as a former prosecutor in the city attorney's office that there is police harassment in San Diego of anything regarded as anti-Establishment or anti-Copley or anti-Smith. And I think it's unfortunate but true that lots of people in San Diego would support the police in this situation

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FNVIRONMENT

The Advent of Big Biology

Among the odder jobs in the U.S. these days is one held by a man in north ern Colorado who spends hours following a pronghorn antelope, watching it feed, and then whispering into a tape recorder Absurda Hardly By such surveillance, ecologists are learning the animal's precise relationship to its environment the grasslands of the American West. In time, the habits of the antelone and countless other creatures will be stored in the data banks of computers Scientists will then be able to other, "It was difficult for them to get over their individual hang-ups, their insecurities, and to expose their ignorance in fields related to their own," he says "But they did

I.B.P has benefited from the new pubhe concern over deterioration of the environment And Congress, led by Connecticut's Representative Emilio Daddario and Maine's Senator Edmund Muskie, has been generous. At a time when funds for most other scientific-research projects have been slashed, I B.P. has been getting more and more mon-A \$500,000 in fiscal 1969, \$4,000,000 around Alaska's oil-rich North Slope. ▶ Tropical forest study involves the South American rain forest-one of the earth's principal suppliers of oxygen "Ecologically unwise use of the huge Amazon forest could have environmental repercussions with global effects," says Blair "Yet we know less about this forest than about any other

> High-altitude study focuses on how people can live above 10,000 ft Reason, as population increases in countries like India, more people will probably have to move to the rarified atmosphere of high-mountain areas. Carried on largely in the Andes and Rockies, the study will suggest how best to prepare for the move

Spider's Warning. In the future, Blair, together with his Swedish and Russian counterparts, hopes to develop a global warning system to detect pollution Before their plan is presented at the U.N. World Conference on Environment in 1972. Blair plans to test a prototype station. The system's scope will appear only as a vast number of small details are analyzed. The ability of a spider to spin a web, for example, can be affected by air pollution, mosses, which accumulate lead from the environment. are a good measure of lead pollution In effect, the system will be analogous to the old practice of placing canaries in coal mines to warn miners of im pending lethal concentrations of gas So far I B.P is illustrating the com-

plexity of the environment and proving how one part invariably affects others. Even so, the final goal of accurately pre dicting the result of any specific action is still far in the future. As Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Robert Finch said when he threw his support hehind the program "Comparatively speaking, the moon shot was easy.



Also, the relationship between the cow and the bunting

ask a computer what really happens when man changes the grasslands environment by farming, building roads

or just being there

The grasslands study fits into a larger framework the International Biological Program Organized by the International Council of Scientific Unions in 1964, I.B.P. involves 57 nations, most of which are concentrating on such problems as how to increase food production or control population. The U.S. has even bigger ambitions: 2,000 scientists are developing an entirely new approach to studying ecological problems, includ ing human adaptability to different environments

It is a stupendous task, Natural systems are scientific nightmares of complexity, redundancy and loose organization. To cope with those systems requires what I.B P scientists call "big biology"-the reinforcement of biology by a dozen disciplines, including me teorology, physics and geology Because most specialists have traditionally worked alone, W. Frank Blair, chairman of the U.S. effort in L.B.P., held a series of five-day workshops at which the scientists learned to talk to one anin 1970 and \$7,000,000 next year The biggest U.S. project is the \$1,800,000 grasslands study, which has 80 scientists working in 400 counties between the Mississippi and the Rockies Besides trailing antelopes, they are studying such seeming minutiæ as the relationship between cows and lark buntings. The little birds nest on the range in saltbush, a plant that cows find delectable. As the supply of saltbush is eaten, the lark bunting population declines. Without the birds to eat grasshoppers, the insects begin to proliferate and compete with cows for grass In the end, the cows' survival is at stake With basic information about the entire grasslands ecosystem, the problem may become manageable

Among other U.S. programs: Indian study is based on the theory

that primitive people tend to get along well with their environment, while avilized" people do so less well Supplemented by field work in Braz I be study aims to learn the lessons that In-

Fundra study concentrates on what modern man can do to preserve the especially fragile arctic environment

Week's Watch

As a campus issue, environmental degradation has attracted countless student radicals. Now the honeymoon may be over. At the University of Michigan teach in last week, dissident blacks insisted that ecology is a mere diversion from more pressing issues. "There are 50 bills in the legislature on environmental problems," said one black speaker, "but none on the rats in Detroit. Flint and Jackson" Viet Nam activists are beginning to suspect that the war is also being forgotten because of increasing emphasis on the environment. To refocus discontent on Viet Nam and racial problems, campus radicals are planning a counter teach-in on April 22, when at least 700 colleges and 2,000 high schools plan to hold peaceful environmental protests Ironically the change seems to be the result of President Nixon's own interest in fighting pollution. Says one Stanford University student leader "When Nixon started on environment. I stopped. I'll never be caught on his coattails.

▶ When the streams and lakes of what

OIL SLICK ON THE GULF For want of a chake

is now California's Death Valley dried up 25,000 years ago, the desert pupfish somehow endured in the few remaining hot springs and saline creeks. Even now these tiny (23-in-long) evolutionary freaks can tolerate water six times more salty than the ocean's They frolic in water with temperatures up to 112°, in freezing water they simply hibernate. According to Cry Cultforniu magazine, the economically useless pupfish will soon test man's reverence for life Spring Meadows Inc., a Nevada farming com pany, plans to start pumping ground water to irrigate its Death Valley lands for agriculture. As a result, the springs and creeks will dry up-and even pup fish cannot survive aridity

▶ Interior Secretary Walter J Hickel was appalled After inspecting 50 sq mi of oil sticks off Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico, he called the spill a "di saster" and started a federal crackdown on the cause-a cluster of twelve offshore oil wells belonging to Chevron Oil Co. A month ago they caught fire The blaze was snuffed out last week But as high seas prevented capping the wells, thousands of barrels of brown crude oil started to gush into the water, posing a threat to the Louisiana coast's wildlife refuges and rich oyster beds Fortunately the slicks blew out to sea, but Hickel said that the Interior De partment will hold Chevron hable for any necessary cleanup. In addition, the Government may sue the company for 147 violations of federal offshore drill ing regulations Maximum penalty \$2,000 per day for each violation Chevron could have cut the damage, officials say, by installing legally required "storm chokes" that close wells when the oil flow gets out of control Cost of the device a mere \$800 per well

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RIGHT WING PHILOSOPHY



TIME, MARCH 23, 1970

MODERN LIVING

Line of Most Resistance

The midi goes to great lengths to took like a loser. Unflattering ucxcept over legs that never quit and high that never start) and impractical (except to cover up a bad case of knees), the lat est drew length seems as anachromstic is the New Look and more of a drag than the bastle.

Still, to the persistent tune of Women's Wear Duily pronouncements that The Longuette is now it." U.S. de signers are elbowing each other to be next in line with the line. Norman Norell is silent on skirts, but has let it be known that he intends all fall coats to be mid-calf length Jacques Tiffeau says that "you can't say to women 'You've ot to drop your hemline 20 inches Still, he is doing just that for some coats and skirts, although he is keeping his dresses short and snappy. Bill Blass is turning out a half-hearted 50%-mids collection. Oscar de La Renta promises to go to "all lengths for spring and summer but is flinging caution-and leftover minis-aside for a fall collection destined to be 100% pure midi. That will leave him two seasons behind James Calanos, whose current collection shows not so much as a smidgen of knee Says he for the mids, "It was unavoidable. The time was right, and women are ready." Mrs Richard Nixon appears to be, anyway. On a shopping trip to New York last week, she selected several knee-covering styles (one of them a genuine midi by Geoffrey Beene, was judged two inches too long, and lopped off to a length described by

Pesigner Anne Fogarty as "moxie")

5% of the dresses currently in stock, in most LUS stores, and French and Ital ian copies (most of them long-line Valentinos) filtering in this month are pushing minis even farther back on the ricks. Last week Orbitach's ushered in an import collection of 50 styles, each ind every one the long length. For Seventh Avenue, the midt could be the an access to every methant's problems are seven to every methant's problems are seven to every methant's problems. He midt scatch on, they could bolster hus news by more than 10% this very his problems.

Pulling the Weel. Not if much o the public can help it. "The mid is all right in its place, thise in a durgeon." mid is all right in its place, thise in a durgeon." mid the theorem. "It makes women look like cookes," und a Checago housewife Instant age," smiffed a Boston fashion writer. "If God wanted women to go around all covered up that way," any "Atlania TN Reporter Tom Loughney they'd be born like that." Still, such has been or a park bench. What the mid manna clearly calls for is maximum and the still still the mid manna clearly calls for is maximum and the public still the still still the mid manna clearly calls for is maximum and the still still the still still

Mrs. Juli Rednig Hutner of Lox Angeles first got the idea for POOFF I Preservation Of Our Fernmenty and Frances and the series of the series o

being printed in shocking pink and shocking language: UP YOUR MIDI We're not going to let them pull the wool never our legs as well at our even."

Now the wood work of the shocking was with a some shocking and the shocking was with a shocking was with a shocking was a shockin

win by fall," she pledges Men, too, are rallying to the cause L.A. Investment Banker Netl Kneitel last week founded SMACK (Society of Males who Appreciate Cute Knees) to circulate POOFF petitions in the city's downtown area "There isn't anything but smog and beer cans around here. Kneitel explains, "and when we get out of the board rooms and off the phones to go out to lunch, we want to see all those lovely miniskirted girls." Another male group, also called POOFF (this time, for Professional Oglers Of Female Figures), has been formed by what its founder, James Knight, describes as "a group of unsunitary senior citizens, all of whom

Moking Their Own. Chapters of Mrs. Hutter's POD'F Inc. last week broke ground in Middle America. Nebrasika POOFF Chairman Mrs. Sylvia Bayless last week led her band of protesters to pring center. The theme—"Weer a Mini. Bring Your Man to Protest the Midi" —drew 1,000 sympathizers. all of whom dutitully signed on the dotted lines of petitions. Say Mrs. Charlette Darwin of

agre, that the stock market goes down

with hembines and who would gladly vote

for micro skirts above all "



THE THIN THE TENT



BUSINESSMEN & POOF MEMBERS IN BEVERLY HILLS The greatest letdown since the window shade,

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Sedan includes hederal excise as and suggested faulty new cat preparation charge Dostination charges optional equipment and incressuries state and upol lases additions.



Buick's Opel 2-Door Sedan.

BUILDING OF BY SID

PHOFF plans: "If stores will no longer stock the min. my home economics six dents and I will simply make our owe," Even in the gloomy shadow of Seventh Avenue, a New York chapter is just getting under way, "We will fight as hard as we can," promises Division Head Mrs. Ros Frenkel, "and as long as people like us object vigorrously, see

have a winning chance.

Fortunately, vigorous objections about in Manhattan Last month the brand-new International Council of Legislation of the Council of Legislation of the Council of Legislation of the Council of Legislation of Legislati

large-scale support
No wonder. Unless the midi is stopped
short, it promises to be the biggest let
down to girl watchers since the win-

Make Love, Not Chess

The game sits up front in the window of San Francisco's Alfred Dunhill smoke shop. It seems to be chess the board (checkered) is uninvaskable. The pieces are something else again This is clearly no ordinary chess set, the rules are the same, but the name of the same is "Hippines" v the Establishment.

On the hippies' side, little multicolored votuble fair strain of beauth for each represent pawns. The rooks are Volkswagen buses (one with a peace symbol, an American flag and "Live" painted on the side); the knights wear sunglasses beauts, flowers and robes inverthed with the diogan "Make Love, Not War." with the bodges are bearded, white each grape are beauted with each grape are beauted with each grape and a "spaced-out" while The king has a gurple robe draped over a blue strongel shift

the a note tripled with the passive was the control with the passive was the p

The stylized pieces bring the faminar factics of confrontation to the chess hoard; as the game proactises a paddy wagon may remove a hippie, and gura may outinaneuver a factice. profolian The chess set, created by local artist, Jackie Peurl, has one majou drywback only the Establishment car afford the check, mate. It costs \$250.

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SPORT

Slippery Days on the Slopes

Though the world Alpine ski championship is nominally an amateur affair, the spectacle staged in Val Gardena, Italy, last month looked more like the world ski-frade fair. With their minnes, contestants paraded before the TV cameras like walking commercials For a \$400-a-month payoff, one entrant sported the badge of a resort has never even seen. After winning the special station, Francis Jean-Noed, hardhard-well pitch for a ski resort in which



KIDD AFTER WINNING AT VAL GARDENA Better a pro than a shamateur.

as he put it, "I am investing all my savings

Billy Kidd, 26. the top U.S. skerwent everyone one better After winning the gold medal for the best overall performance in the downhil, stalom and giant salom, he announced that he and giant salom, he announced that he at Verbier, Switchenian, Kidd competed aguinst 39 other pros in a seres of races and evhisced off with total races and evhisced off with total he first World Perforesonal Sking pros moved into Vall. Cop. 16 race for \$50,000 in prize money.

Under-the-Toble Pay. The newly organized pro-circuit is the creation of ABC-TV, and Bob Beattie, former cosch of the US-ski team who sees it as one alternative to the "shamateurism" that plagues skung. The problem stems from the archase Olympic Committee rule which states that an amateur atthete may not spend more than six weeks a year pursuing his sport, For skiers like year pursuing his sport, For skiers like year pursuing his patently ridiculous. "In order to compete at the top nowadays," explains Kidd. "you have to spend at least tem months skiing." The amateur ski racer is forced to accept! "certs with the proposed of the sport of the wants to eat regularly proposed to accept certs."

The result, says America's Amos ("Bud") Little, a vice president of the Féderation Internationale de Ski, the governing body of amateur ski racing is that "we're in a mess. If the Olympic rules were policed, the whole U.S. men's ski team would have to be changed " Even so, when it comes to payofa, Europeans are way ahead. They regard their skiers as natural resources vital to the promotion of winter tourism. Thus European ski groups maintain cash "pools" to keep their racers in ski wax and maybe a sports car or two France's Jean-Claude Killy was reportedly rewarded with \$30,000 in pool funds after winning three gold medals at the 1968 Olympics. And if skiers are able to pick up a little extra pocket money on the side, well, more power to them-unofficially, of course

A topflight "amateur" like Austra's Karl Schranz, 31, for example, report-edly rakes in close to \$50,000 a year At toda's rates, each victory nets him a total bonus of \$4000 trom the grate full makers of his skip backs funding, he earns a salary as a "technical adviser" for an Austran skip amatugetic production of the production of the same and the same

Lost Bottle. The Féderation is aware of the payoffs and in fact sanctions them under certain conditions Following the 1968 Winter Olympics, which International Olympic Committee President Avery Brundage threatened to cancel because of the brandishing of brand names, the FIS ruled that skiers could obtain payments for endorsements-so long as the money was approved by and dispensed through their national associations. Said FIS President Marc Hodler "Our decision is evolutionary, not revolutionary We have accepted the fact that ski racers are now full-time sportsmen who simply have no time left over for earning extra money.

Many people, including Beattie, between that the sport's future, as with tenns and golf, lies in "open competition between avoide professionals and true amateurs. The difficulty is the Olympics, in which sking is the heart of the win tergames. "There is no such thing as unateur ski competitions any more," says Beattie "It's footish to think that the proceeding of the properties of the procession of the pr

Olympic Committee to thresh out their problems It promises to be a fight to the finish, for according to Fts President Hodler, the 82-year-old Brundage p.ans to make the question of professionalism "a personal battle and his last battle"

Court Magician

As Niggara University took to the court for a game against the University of Pennsylvania in the first round of the post-season N.C. A. tournament, all eyes were on Niggara's Calvin Murphy. While the sellout crowd in the Princeton gym roared its approval. Murphy moved into the keyholds and fed passes to tearmates moving around him in a fast, figure-eight weave. Looking nor way and



MURPHY DRIVING IN

passing another, he fired the ball behind his back, around his neck and through his legs. At one point, he fell down but somehow kept dribbling the ball while rolling on the floor. Then, inviring the ball on one finger, he took two steps, lifted his small 5-ft. 10-m frame up, up and away toward the basket —and actually stuffed a shot down through the results.

Then the game began As issual, the warmup show was just a preview of the court magic that Murphy wolf perform in the game. Though Penn, had everybody but the cheerleader, guarding him, he broke lose repeatedly, sprang high above the heads of his much taller defenders, and loosed long jump shots that seemed to loop out of caushit in a tangle of defenders.

would uncork a pass to a teammate standing wide open under the basket Late in the game. in a desperate attempt to contain Murphy, Penn switched to a zone defense fillegal in the proof, but it was too late. Underdor Murphy has the proof of the standard of the a game-high total of 35 points Last week Villanova went into an aggressive zone defense at the tipoff and will four and of the policy and of the standard of the proof of the tipoff of the proof of the proof of the tipoff of

In a season that saw I outstana State's Pete Maravich break the Career scering record of Oscar Robertson, Murphy's achievements tend to be overlooked. In three seasons, Murphy averaged 33.6 points a same, the third highest mark in major-solleae history—quite a feat for a fellow so comparatively small that most high school coaches would turn most high school coaches would turn

him down at first glance

Hid he chosen 10. Murphy night have done even better in the scoring records. In his first variety eason with Nugara, he finished second to Marasich, with an average of 38 2 points a game; the following seah eaveraged 23 4 Unfortunately, it was strictly a one-man was also as the same of the same passing off more was 12 was average drop to 304, but he led Nagara to a 21-5 record and its first invitation to the NCAA

Show-Biz Instincts. Though Murphy will undoubtedly be an early choice in the professional basketball draft some scouts feel that he is not tall enough to make it in the pros. Perhaps not, when he is just standing there-5 ft. 10 in of him relaxed and at rest. But when he uncoils into one of his fantastic jumps, he is clearly a man to look up to Rival coaches simply shake their heads when he blocks the shots of players nearly a foot taller: Murphy's spring is so remarkable that in several games he has actually been charged with goal tending As for his ability as a pass-intercepting ball hawk says St. John's Coach Lou Carnesecca, "If you open your mouth, Murphy will steal your teeth" Nothing if not confident, Murphy has scrimmaged against such pro stars as Jerry Lucas Rick Barry and John Havlicek at summer basketball camps. His conclusion about the big leaguers "I can hold my own

If the prox do not book hu pregame show, Murphy can satisfy his show-bur mstarcts elsewhere. Raused in show-bur mstarcts elsewhere. Raused in once played on a touring baskethall team called the Bomberettes, he was a high school All-America as well as the state champion batton tworker For two the half-time shows at the Baffalo Balfhome football games, if unable to continue twirting for the Bills after graduation. Murphy will spend his spars over roller skatus, 85% is he knownecost roller skatus, 85% is he knowne-

THE THEATER

Snake Oil

The U.S. may be the only country in which a would be revolutionary carries a homb in one pocket and a credit on the other This schizophrenia increasingly infests the theater Typically. Sam Shepard's play Operation Sidewinder deplores the mechanization and dehumanization of U.S. life, and vet the show owes the little virality it has to mechanical props, and the electric guitars and drum-folstering fervor of a forck group known as the Holy Modal

The finest prop is a super-rattler of



EDA YOUNG & SNAKE IN SIDEWINDER With a lubricous vengeance.

a snake with blinking red eyes. It is actually a super-computer fashmood the basal and German émigré scunnic the basal in de German émigré scunnic de la company de la com

By the time the show ends in a lurid atomic holocaust, it has depicted the rite declession of American life in three tenses. Past Dream. Present Nightmare Future Oblivion Shepard is 26, and pathetically certain that he is the first man since Adam to bite into evil



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SCIENCE

Red Snowflakes on Mars?

Whenever the stargazers of ancient Babylon focused their attention on Mars they regarded its reddish orange glow as an omen of bloodshed and disaster Looking more objectively at the red planet through powerful telescopes modern astronomers have attributed its odd color to deposits of iron-rich minerals like limonite. Now two former University of Massachusetts researchers have proposed a new explanation of the puzzling Martian hue. During a recent meeting at the Goddard Institute for Space Studies in New York, Physusts William T Plummer and Robert K. Carson reported that parts of Mary



MARS AS SEEN BY MARINER 6 One tint of Venus.

may be covered by a strange kind of tint

Plummer and Carson came upon their theory while studying an entirely dif-ferent planet-Venus. To determine the possible composition of the yellowish white atmosphere of Venus they decided to experiment with a little-known foul-smelling liquid called carbon suboxide (C2O2). As the physicists increased its temperature, the compound solidified and underwent a series of color chang es from pale yellow to orange, reddish brown, purple and a shade approaching black. Although the yellow vaguely resembled the fint of Venusian clouds, the range of colors was far more suggestive of the surface of Mars, which undergoes still unexplained variations in shading and color, Furthermore, spectroscopic studies of carbon suboxide produced results closely resembling those obtained from the reflected light of Mars

Darkening Clouds. Could such a rare substance on earth be produced in quantity on Mars? Quite probably, say Plummer and Carson The thin Martian atmosphere consists largely of carbon dioxide, it also contains a trace of carbon monoxide, which may be vented from Martian volcanoes. Under intense ultraviolet radiation from the sun, the two gases could combine into carbonsuboxide vapor Indeed, the two sei entists were able to simulate that very reaction in the laboratory. Their experiment also demonstrated that when the temperature is high enough, the vapor could solidify into a fine granular material, turn vellow and precipitate onto the Martian surface. Where would such a "snowfall" occur? Most likely at the Martian equator, where temperatures rise to 80° F. (v. -190° F at the poles) and where odd yellowish clouds have already been observed

For now Plummer and Carson can only theorize about their strange Martian snow But they hope that its pre-ence may be confirmed in 1975 when NASA's Project Viking space probe is scheduled to make the first unmanned anding on the red planet, analyze its surroundings and radio its findings back to earth.

Spiraling Look into the Sea

Boston is no longer the home of the cod, but it now has something else piscatorial to be proud of. On an abandoned wharf once used by New England's sorely depressed fishing industry an impressive new structure overlooks the harbor. It is the \$6,500,000 concreteand-glass home of the New England Aquarium, which has finally opened its doors after more than a decade of plannine and problems. The wait was worth it Boston's undersea museum may be the prototype aquanum of the future At the very least, it is a stunning symbol of man's vastly increased interest m the sea

Jackass Penguins, Bathed in soft bluegreen light, the five-story building's cavernous interior immediately evokes images of the world of water Its 75 exhibits represent the full range of environments-fresh and salt, from arctic to tropic. Most of the ground floor is occupied by a large freshwater pool, swarming with such fish as gars, carps, catfish and sturgeons. It also contains an open enclave where several otters frolic in and out of the water. A few steps away are the first of 70 small tanks containing such varied and intriguing species as the colorful little clownfish, the horned cowfish and the ferocious piranha, Appropriately, the back panels of these tanks are curved since the fish swim in circular paths

As the visitor ascends the rectangular ramps along the aquaritum's walls, he passes the abodes of other amusing creatures penguins. One species on display in the mock Antactic environment is the so-called jackass penguin (named for its harsh bray). Proceeding upward, the visitor brushes past a large and

almost frightening mural covered with life-size silhouettes of sharks. He jons the youngsters at the children's tidal pool —where they are encouraged to reach in and touch starfish, tiny crash and harmless sea urchins Finally, as he approaches the highest level, he walks under an awesome 35-foot-long skeleton of an Atlantic right whale.

The aquarium's most impressive feature is the giant, four-story-high cylindrical tank that sits in the center of the building Billed as the world's largest glass-walled fish tank, it holds 200,-(MO) gallons of sea water filled with small sharks, sea turtles, moray eels and dozens of other creatures that dodge in and out of a huge simulated reef The visitor can peer into the tank either through a vatlike opening at the top or through the glass walls as he walks down the curving ramps that surround it. The layout is so unorthodox that it seems more like an undersea version of Frank Lloyd Wright's spiral shaped Guggenheim Museum in New York than the traditional aquarium of low-slung rectangular tanks

Lonely Turtles, Designed by a youthful Boston area architectural firm, Cambridge Seven Associates, the aquarium had to overcome more than its share of construction and operating problems. Indeed, for a while, Bostonians wondered whether their town had built the world's largest sieve. After the aquarium's completion last June, the huge tank leaked like a badly punctured tire. After plugging the leaks, the aquarium staff discovered that aluminum bolts holding the glass frames were slowly dissolving (reason, they touched the concrete skeleton's steel reinforcing rods, thereby producing a bad case of electrolysis) Next, the comnlex dual-filtration system, which provides both salt and fresh water, began backing up, allowing sand to seep into the main tank. In addition, almost every fitting along 11 miles of tubing had to be replaced, and the intake pipes that bring in water from Boston Harbor had to be repaired The final misfortune occurred shortly before last January's formal dedication. Malfunctioning butterfly valves in the pumps created so much turbulence that only four hardy turtles could be allowed to occupy the huge cen-

Now the turtles are no longer alon. The consatensition of crass, what paperently ended, and the aquarum's paperently ended, and the aquarum's penable to stock their main attraction. The have also managed to fill other parts of the huidring, more than 500,000 visions have flocked to the wharf since opening day. With commoned luck—end with the control of the fill of the control of the fill of the control of the fill of the f

A name given baleen or toothless wholes by Yankee whalers who considered them right? because they were easier to catch yield ed more oil and would not sink when field along side a ship.





How Dale Weller made a profit out of just sitting around.

Among many other products, the Alton Box Board Company, based in Alton, Illinois, makes paper forms used for concrete construction.

But these forms might never have been used for anything else —except for one man's idea. Alton's Dale Weller sort of sat down on a new use.

Zap! It dawned on Dale.

A high-impact resistant, durable paperboard for chair backing! A profitable new product for our policyholder. Just by cutting the forms to a chair pattern. Adventurous policyholders like Alton Box Board Company are always looking for new ideas, new products.

It takes a creative insurance carrier to keep up with bright people. But then, we think insurance ought to work for a living.



Employers Insurance of Wausau

FDUCATION

The Parkway Experiment

The most interesting high school in the U.S. today does not have a classroom it can call its own. But every week, some 30 to 40 school administrators come to Philadelphia to examine the Parkway Program high school

The program began only a year ago as an effort on the part of Philadelphia's board of education to deal with overcrowding in the city's high schools Someone suggested setting up a school that would use such cultural facilities as museums and libraries for classrooms Since many of them are located on treeshaded Benjamin Franklin Parkway,

to class by bus, subway or on foot. More important in Bremer's eyes, he has reorganized the entire administration

of a public high school. He has split the school into three self-governing units and set up a weekly "town meeting" for each unit between students and faculties Together, they discuss the curriculum, the students proposing to teachers what they want to know, the teachers explaining to students what they need to know Classes often mix ages with ninth-grade students, for example being challenged by mingling with high school seniors. No marks are given. Instead, teachers write an evaluation of each student's work. For the most part, two-hour tutorial twice a week, where teachers and students in groups of up to 15 meet for individual consultation and general togetherness. All the courses necessary for gaining a high school diploma and college admission are offered But even these may be given in a unique form. A social studies course, for instance, may be a seminar on the Viet Nam War, taught by staffers from the American Friends Service Committee Of the 10,000 applicants for Parkway

the 500 students now enrolled were seected from all over the city Most are middle-class, about half are black, and Os range from 74 to 140. Marvelously Economical. It is too ear-

ly to tell if Parkway students are well prepared for college, but it is already





To break down the dichotomy between living and learning

the project was forthwith dubbed the Parkway Program. To run a, the board hired John Bremer, a 42-year-old British educator who had been head of a community-controlled school district in New York

On Location. Bremer briskly set about expanding the program far beyond its original blueprint. He established an auto-mechanics class in an auto-renair shop, a leatherworking class in a leather shop, a journalism course at the offices of the Evening Bulletin, and dozens of others that are taught on location In most cases, the specialized cours

es are taught by the professionals themselves. A physician gives the course in health services. A printer teaches printing, a jeweler gem cutting, an art historian a course in art history. And all of the professionals volunteer their services. As a result, the school's catalogue bulges with some 250 offerings Philadelphia's downtown area has literally become the school's campus, with students making their way from class attendance is not compulsory Informality and responsibility are emphasized Students can smoke in class call teachers by their first names, and utter four-letter words without inhibition The enthusiastic teachers, selected

from a flock of applicants, are mostly under 30, frequently wear jeans and long hair. The experimental cast of Bremer's program has also drawn a good number of student interns from a variety of colleges. Along with the regular staff, the interns have brought the student-faculty ratio to less than 8 to 1 and the average class size to 15.

"The dignity and the importance of the learner become paramount," says Bremer proudly Explains Robert Johnson, a chubby 14-year-old black student. "In my old school, I was often afraid to ask a question, because I thought the teacher would think it was stupid Here I'm never afraid to speak my mind

Parkway is not as unstructured as it may seem Students must attend a clear that given Parkway's style of freedom, many high school students not only nature faster but also learn more fhough many were behavioral problems n their previous schools, discipline probems have proved minimal, and the school has no hard-drug problem. There rave been no racial incidents, though blacks and whites tend to keep apart

'Up till now we've had the notion that the classroom is the only place where learning can take place," says Ford Foundation Official Mario Fantini The Parkway Program utterly rejects hat notion, it breaks down the dichotomy between living and learning " Furhermore, he points out, Parkway is narvelously economical. A school for 500 pupils costs some \$1,000,000 to build Parkway's capital costs were pracucally nd. The most impressive ntaise of all is that Parkway already has at least one imitator. Chicago last month began its own perinatetic school. Kansas City. San Francisco Hartford and Washington may follow suit

RELIGION

The New English Bible: Back to Beginnings

In the beginning, God rested the house and the earth. "What could be sumed to be sufficient to be sufficient to be sufficient to be as immutable as the Creator him and added publication of the complete New End sh Bible (Oxford and Cambridge University) Presser: 59 95), consecutionary of the complete New Actions, and the sum of the complete New Actions and the sum of the complete New Actions and the sum of the

Why the change? For one thing, says Oxford's, Sir Godfrey Driver, head of a team of scholars who have been working on the N.E. B. Cold Testament transing the N.E. B. S. Cold Testament transsimply. "In the beginning." The second verse of Genetis. Driver points out, clearly indicates that the water was already there when the creation of heasen and earth began. For another, the from the start that we were given the

reader a fresh translation "

Completely new translations of the Bible are relatively rare. Contrary to popular belief, the King James Bible itself was a revision of the Bishops' Bible and the Great Bible of the 16th cen tury, and those in turn had cribbed liberally from the pioneer English translation of William Tyndale and from the Latin Vulgate of St. Jerome, In modern times the scholarly and widely used Revised Standard Version of 1952 was consciously intended to hew close to the Tyndale-King James tradition. Both the excellent 1966 Jerusalem Bible and the ambitious but as yet uncompleted Anchor Bible (13 volumes published of the 50 projected) have gone back to orignal Greek and Hebrew sources. But as a popular work now intended both for broad public consumption and church use, the New English Bible may well be the most notable effort in centuries

Laborious Stages. First conceived in Great Britain in the 1930s, the project was interrupted by World War II, then revived in 1946, when the Church of Scotland passed a formal resolution call ing for a new translation in "the language of the present day." By January 1948. Great Britain's other principal Protestant churches and Bible societies had joined with the Scots and the Oxford and Cambridge presses to form a joint committee to undertake the trans lation. The work was entrusted to three panels of biblical scholars-one for the Old Testament, one for the New one for the Apocrypha-and an e even member literary panel

Tike the N.E.B. New Testament which was first published in 1961 and has since sold 7,000 000 copies (2,750,000 in the U.S.), the books of

the Old Testament and Apocrypha went prive, gli laborous stages of development First, a single translator produced each book, then he submitted it to his panel for line-h-sine, verse-b-verse, scruim, ask was to approve or improve the wording. Then the draft went back to the translating panel to ensure that cor rect meanines had not been obscured in the process. "Passages of particular many times between panels. The most many times between panels. The most difficult book of all was John (see hox)

One of the panelists' intentions was to fashion a text that would read well



WILLIAM TYNDALE No cribbing from the proneer

aloud, as a result, many passages now resound with a fresh, rolling cadence even more understandable than the R.S.V or Jerusalem Bible In the King James Version of Daniel, for instance, the fate of the wicked was almost lost in Elizbethan prose when King Darius pulls the unharmed Daniel from the lions pit and throws in Daniel's accusers indryly, "The lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den " The N E.B. version "Before they reached the floor of the pit the lions were upon them and crunched them up, bones and all

There is more clarity, too, in the N.E.B's description of sexual acts and hodily functions. Saul no longer enters a cave "to cover his feet," but "to relieve himself." To ensure that their camps would be fit for God's presence bracilities are instructed to carry a trow.

el with them. "When you squat outside" the camp, orders Deutermann
33:13. "you shall scrape a hole... and
over your exerment! Husbands and
wives no longer "know" each other,
but "have intercourse" The man struck
down by untimely death in Job no longer
full of vigor," ("What he was foul full
full of vigor," ("What he was foul foul.")
"But we not i more delicates."

Ambiguous Isaiah, Some clarifications are bound to be controversial Thou shalt not kill has become "you shall not commit murder"-thus depriving some pacifists of their principal Old Testament support But the translators maintain that their reading is closer to the original Hebrew. There may he less quarrel with the NEB rendering of Isasah 7: 14, which in the King James Version ("a virgin shall conceive") had clearly prefigured the Virgin birth of Christ, Now, the meaning is more ambiguous: "A voung woman is with child, and she will bear a son, and will call him Immanuel" But the R.S.V helped pave the way for such a change two decades ago by translating the Hebrew almah as "young woman telsewhere in the Bible it is used to describe young women who are clearly not virgins) Even the Jerusalem Bible a Roman Catholic project, uses "maiden" in the Isaiali verse, a compromise which allows, but does not demand, the reading of "virgin."

Many readers may be disappointed by other textual changes. The beloved 121st Paalm ("1 will lift up name eyes unto the hills, from whone cometh my help") now takes on a distinctiv new meaning "1f lift up my eves to the hills, where shall I find help?" The "salley of the shadow of death," in the 23 of Paalm, becomes "a valley dark as death." Those who look for "vaunty of vanties" in Extensions will find now only a vacuum Empirices, eapprincess, says the Speaker.

emptiness, all is empty.'

Because the translators chose to re-

tun "thee" and "thou" forms in addressing God, many of the Psalms are studded with "thees," "thous, "hasts," and "didsts" "Still, if the translators have lost some poetry, they have gained some as well. Where traditional prose passages in such books as Genesis were found to have a certain rightlim, they

One thing the N E B, could still use

is an edition with more complete explanatory notes of the kind that distinguish the Jerusalem Bible Even solevant Biblical Scholar John L. Mekenzae of the Lincersis of Notre Dams who predicts that the New England Bible will be quickly accepted for Catholic church use praises it as "the most successful modern-language version I tax sean" Other terminent biblical schol of the complete NE B, agree. With suction complete NE B, agree, With such and bridge pross run of 1,000,000 copies should be searced the beginning

A Masterly Job on Job

OKE of the most eloquent passages in the Old Testament relates God's thinderous answer to the complaints of Job, who fell that as a morally upright man be had been unjustly afflicted with suffering and humilation. Today, execipt for a few mean-perfect lines, the King James Version of this passage Unit 18-41) seems ponderous and much of it obscure as well. Not only does the New English Bible gave both an awesome grandeur and a bitting arrasam to God's words, but it also corrects for the first time several phrases long marten deterd from the original Hebres. An except

KING JAMES

Then the Lord answered Job out of the whirlwind, and said Who is this that darkeneth counsel By words without knowledge? Gird up now thy bons like min

For I will demand of thee, and answer thou me Where wast thou when I laid the foun-

Where wast thou when I laid the foun dations of the earth? Declare if thou hast understanding Who hath laid the measures thereof.

of thou knowest?

Or who hath stretched the line upon

Whereupon are the foundations thereof tastened? Or who laid the cornerstone thereo?

When the morning stars sang together, And all the sons of God shouled for

Or who shut up the sea with doors, When it brake forth, as if it had is-

sued out of the womb?

When I made the cloud the garment

And thick darkness a swaddling band for it And brake up for it my decreed place

And brake up for it my decreed place, And set bars and doors. And said. Hitherto shall thou come

And here shall thy proud waves be

stayed? Hast thou commanded the morning since thy days.

And caused the dayspring to know his place.

That it might take hold of the ends of

the earth. That the wicked might be shaken out

of it? It is turned as clay to the seal,

And they stand as a garment

And from the wicked their light is withholden

And the high arm shall be broken

Hast thou entered into the springs of the sea³ Or hast thou walked in the search of

the depth?

Have the gates of death been opened unto thee

Or hast thou seen the doors of the shadow of death? Hast thou perceived the breadth of

Hast thou perceived the breadth of the earth? Declare if thou knowest it all

NEW ENGLISH BIBLE

Then the Lord answered Job out of the tempest Who is this whose ignorant words

cloud my design in darkness?

Brace yourself and stand up like a

I will ask questions, and you shall answer

Where were you when I laid the earth's foundations? Tell me, if you know and understand

Who settled its dimensions? Surely you should know Who stretched his measuring-line over

on what do its supporting pillars rest"

Who set its cornerstone in place.

when the morning stars sang together and all the sons of God shouted aloud?

Who watched over the birth of the sea, when it burst in flood from the womb? ---

when I wrapped it in a blanket of

cloud and cradled it in fog

when I established its bounds fixing its doors and bars in place, and said. Thus far you shall come and no farther.

and here your surging waves shall halt

In all your life have you ever called up the dawn or shown the morning its place?

Have you taught it to grasp the fringes of the earth

and shake the Dog-star from its place, to bring up the horizon in relief as clay

until all things stand out like the folds of a cloak when the light of the Dog-star is

dimmed, and the stars of the Navigator's Line go out one by one?

Have you descended to the springs of the sea or walked in the unfathomable deep?

Have the gates of death been revealed

to you! Have you ever seen the door-keepers of the place of darkness? Have you comprehended the yast ex-

panse of the world? Come, tell me all this, if you know Move after move, there is a difference...

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BEHAVIOR

The Compassionate Cop

Patrolman John Bodkin, 34, and his partner, Charles Anderson, 43, are called to investigate a domestic spat on Manhattan's Upper West Side Inside the apartment they find a young Negro couple. One look convinces Bodkir that the husband is coiled like a spring ready for battle Pointedly, Bodkin, who is white, detaches his nightstick and hangs it on a chair out of reach. He takes off his hat, "Do you mind if I smoke?" he asks, "I'm a cigar smoker and some people don't like the smell of cigar smoke in the house," Stunned by this unexpected show of courtesy the man nods assent. The fight drains out of him. "Eventually," said Bodkin, reporting on the outcome, "they shake our hands. We never had another call

This case history—and bundreds more like it—comes from Manhattan's 40th Police Preeinet, which must keep order in an unruly and explosvely overcrowded ghetio neighborhood on the Upper mouth blacks and Poetro Reams, are jummed within its boundaries, a population density of more than 110,000 per quarte mile What police, with type call understatement, call "amilt distinct understand the part of life there as rars, dang addiction and un-collected garbage."

Domestic squabbles are headled by members of the presenct's so-called Famin V. Criss Intervention Unit. The officers have been specially trained to subdue arguments with stratagems and babays employed by men in blue consideration, understanding, compassion and gendleness. If pick up three made guidered and probability of the probabili

the situation." Polico Mystique. The F.C.I.U was Founded on the urging of Morton Bard, a psychologist at City College of New Act, a psychologist at City College of New Status and College of New Status and University of the Status and University of the Status and University of the Status of the S

Bard got a 595,000 grant from the Justice Department to finance his program Enlisting police cooperation was no problem, but maintaining it proved more difficult. Police duty is traditionally defined as crime prevention and law endefined as crime prevention. It is 10% to 20% of a policemark time Among his many other duties—directing traffic, recovering stray pets and children, maintaining order—gone is more thoroughly unpopular than intervening in personal quarrels

"The police mystaque." Bard has written. "places its highest value on a masculnity usually defined by toughness, mperviousness to feelings, and a tightlipped readiness to neutralize conflict by a quick draw in the middle of Main Street." Until very recently, getting into a gun fight was the fastest way for a gun fight was the fastest way for a home the properties of the properties. The proference of the properties of the protain of the policy of the policy

Against the stubbornness of tradilional police attitudes, Bard arrayed some telling arguments, If settling famdy brouhahas ranks low in police es-



NEW YORK'S CAR 1706 ON DUTY Unparalleled human resource.

teem, it ranks high in hazard. According to the Fall, intervention in domestic and neighborhood arguments account for 22% of police Intalities incurred for 12% of police Intalities incurred that simple ignorance of psychology contributes to those distressingly high statistics? While the average recruit gets about 200 hours of fraining, it is all about 200 hours of fraining, it is all the statements of the processing of the foreign of its of order of the statement of the statement of its devoted to revolving conflicts.

Non-Prejudging, These and other are guments convinced New York Police Commissioner Howard R Learn, In Jul 1967, the two-year experiment got under the property of the Property

wrote the last act. They were judged on their performances

Along the way, the officers learned a lot about themselves. "Officer G, at the beginning of the project." went one center report, "felt strong urges to retailate when cureed Near the end of the project." when cureed Near the end of the project. "I want to be sufficient to the man's frustration and feeling of impotence" assay Patrolinan Joseph D Mahoney, unmining up some of the new insights he made flag and "You don't projude themself gained. "You don't projude tenienine" that you're in somehody's home, no matter what's you're, in somehody's home, no matter what's you're, in

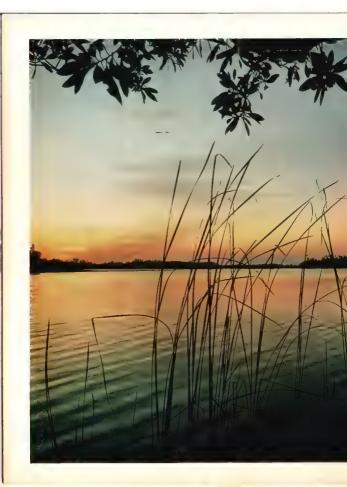
By any measure, the experiment was remarkable success. While the precinct's homicide rate jumped 350% during the two years, not a single violent death occurred among the 962 families visited by the F C.I U In conventional handling of domestic disputes, police are deluged with complaints of brutality In the course of answering some 1,800 calls. Manhattan's new unit had only one trivial complaint. None of its patrolmen have been injured on duty Morcover, the walls of hostility that separate the con from the community are showing unmistakable cracks in the 30th Precinct Indistinguishable except for its identifying number (1706) from the twelve other police cars patrolling the area, the F.C.I U. vehicle is now recognized by nearly everyone in the district. The stony glances that generally follow a squad car down the block are sprinkled with friendly smiles

Notional Impact. As a result of Bard's experiment, the New York police recruit now gets ten hours of instruction in crisis intervention, where before he got none And Commissioner Leary last month announced an expansion of the recruit training course from 18 weeks to six month? "Being a policionan is a more efficient," Being a policionan is a more without and application of the new curriculum will include "training in the sensitivity that policionen need in dealing with people."

Bard's report on the F.C.I.U., written for the Justice Department, will be distributed this month to law-enforcement and community health agencies all over the country. The effect may be far-reaching, since Bard has done nothing less than revise the role of the cop. He is challenging society's definition of the police man as an intractable enemy, concerned mainly with making arrests when ordinary sinners overstep the stern line drawn by the law. The 30th Precinct's F.C.I U has been recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders as an effective and exemplary instrument for all police departments.

For all his success, Morton Bard remains an activist busy spreading the gospel. On another grant, he is repeating his program in the New York Housing Authority Police Department, an independent force of 1,400, with responsibility for the 600,000 residents of Manhattan's 150 public-housing developments







Bugs ate this lake clean.

In every lake or river or stream are tiny little microorganisms that eat pollution.

That's all they do. Eat and get fat and sink to the bottom. Where they won't bug you.

But sometimes the water gets too polluted. And the little bugs start starving for air. And stop reproducing and eating.

That's the problem Union Carbide's Linde Division took on.

We've just come up with a system that gives these little bugs a straight shot of pure oxygen. It makes them eat and eat and eat. And reproduce more rapidly, So even more little bugs start eating.

Already we've used this oxygen aeration idea to save a sick river in Louisiana. And we think it can revolutionize waste water treatment.

Hungry bugs isn't the only idea we've had to clean up water pollution, We've had a lot of good people working on detergents that chemically break down and don't spoil the water. And new instruments to constantly watch the water that goes into rivers and the like.

Back to bugs...

You should see the way they stuff themselves once you whet their appetites,



MILESTONES

Married, Rebecca Welles, 25, daughter of Orson Welles and Rna Hayworth, a recent drama graduate of the University of Puget Sound in Washington, and Perry Moede, 22, a sculptor, both for the first time; in a private ceremony in Tacoma, Wash.

Died, Rick Besoyan, 45, former actor and singer who in 1959 wrote the book, music and lyrics and directed Little May Sunshine, one of Off-Broadway's alltime hits, which ran for 1,143 performance, and was produced in all 50 states and 24 toreign countries, of gastrointestinal bleeding, in Bay Shore, N.Y.

Died, Princess Irina Youssoupoff, 74. widow of Prince Felix Youssoupoff, the assassin of Rasputin, and niece of Czar Nicholas II; of a heart attack, in Paris A fragile beauty whose wedding to Youssoupoff in 1914 mirrored all the pomp and splendor of the Romanoff empire. Princess Irina was hundreds of miles away on the evening, two years later. when her husband poisoned, shot and bludgeoned to death the Mad Monk Soon afterward the couple fled to I n: land, where in 1934 Irina made world headlines by winning a \$125,000 libel suit against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the film Rusputin and the Empress. which depicted her as having been raped bs Rasputin

Died, Alfred V. Verville, 79, pioneer arcraft designer who in 1914 with Glein Curtiss designed the famed Curtiss Jenny, and later as a U.S. Army Air Service engineer developed the nation's first welded-fusselage lighter plane with droppable fuel tanks, the PW-I Pursuit; of a heart attack, in La 101a. Culf

Died, Erle Stanley Gardner, 80, creitor of Perry Mason and this century's bestselling American author (see Books)

Died. Waldo Petree, 85, American Impressioned partier, a bewhischeel gaan of a man noted as much for his extuent in Heavyle as for his hold, spontaneous art, of pneumonia, in Newburport. Mars. Petree lived with the verve and gusto of his lifelong freidment of the properties of the comlation of the comtour wives and tuning with the protour with t

Died, Dors Doscher Baum, 88, 101men actress who in 1916 powed for Her mon Atkins MacNeil's Miss Liberty 55: cent piece; in Farmingdale, N.Y. A sparkling, blonde beauty who also powed for Karl Bitters sciegliure Donat Mrs Baum was chosen to model for the quarter because, as MacNeil put II, she exemplified "the highest type of American womanhood."



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At Zenith, the quality goes in before the name goes on.

A whole carton of Carlton has less "tar" than three packs of the largest selling filter king."



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THE LAW

The Constitution on Campus

At a time when the emotional politics of confrontation has moved from the streets to the courtroom, it is the exceptional judge who can reminal originations of the streets of the can reminal origination of the streets of the street

In case after case, Judge Doyle has held that many regulations—for example, disciplinary procedures and dress —are unconstitutional, Relying primarily on the 14th Amendment due process guarantee, he has instated that students facing disciplinary action by state register of the process of th

▶ When the presence of Dow Chemica, interviewers on the University of Wistonian's Madision campus led to rau cous protests, the school suspended ten students under a regulation that produce the produce of the produce of the students under a regulation that produce the rule, holding that the stondard of "imaconduce" alone was un constitutionally vague. "The facts of life, he said, "have long undermined the concepts, suited as in lower parameters that have been invoked historically for conterring upon university authorities tone". His decision was uplied on appeal № Art the Oshioch campus of Wisconsia.

State University militant black students hurst into the president's office, threw official papers on the floor, insulted the president, and tried to force him to sign a list of demands. Next day the president suspended 90 students for their part in the action. Dovle ordered that the students either be given prompt hearings or be reinstated pending final disposition of their cases. On the other hand. Dovle upheld the suspension of riotous students at the state university s Whitewater branch The difference was that at Whitewater the militants had received an adequate preliminary hearing ▶ When a high school junior with long hair was sent home for violating a school-board dress code in Williams Bay, Wis Dovle ordered him back to class without benefit of scissors. On the assumption that a school board would not make the same demands of an adult night student with long hair. Dovic suggested that "it is time to broaden the constitutional community by including within its protections younger peo-

of their elders."

Straight Questions. Incensed by Doyle's rulings, the lower house of the Wisconsin legislature passed a resolution calling for a constitutional convention to make federal judgeships elective rather than appointive. Said Assembly Speaker Harold Froehlich in arguing for the measure: "Judge Doyle is using the U.S.

ple whose claim to dignity matches that

Last week Davle expanded the constitutional protections to teachers. He ordered the reinstruction to teachers the ordered the reinstruction of four professors suspended from the state university of Whitewater for their alleged roles in a recent campus distributed to the release of the recent campus distributed to the relation of the result of the relation of the retail of the re-tail of the retail of the re-tail of the retail of the re-tail of the







Bekins introduces a new incentive plan for moving men:

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F.E.A.R. (Free Expression of Appreciation or revenge) is an extension of the golden rule—yeu outto him like he did unto you.

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The F.E.A.R. card returns straight to our man-

Bekins man

If he's good, we let him is

tell him to get better. Fast.

In case you think we're a rotten bunch to work to we should tell you that our men don't agree. After all, they're professionals. We give the toughest training in the business.

But if, in spite of this, one of us falls you am now get swift and personal revenge.

A Bakins man has nothing to fear but F.E.A.

Constitution to protect people who are trying to tear down society," The resolution was defeated in the state senate

At 54, Dovle is the product of a gencration whose campus gripes rarely reached beyond fraternity disputes. Today by contrast, he says. Students are asking straight questions and demanding straight answers. And too often it turns out that the 'conventional wisdom' from people my age is full of holes

Modest in both dress and conversation. Dovle has been a low-key voice of progressive thought in Wisconstn for more than 20 years. The son of an Oshkosh paint merchant, he sold copies of the Saturday Evening Post to help make his way through the University of Wisconsin and Columbia Law School, where he was on the Law Review After graduation in 1940, he clerked for Supreme Court Justice James Byrnes, then became his aide when Byrnes was appointed Secretary of State. After going into private law practice in Madison in 1948. Dovle devoted his spare time to rebuilding a moribind state Democratic Party

War Unto Death, Doyle was an early foe of Senator Joseph McCarthy, 'Even before McCarthy's phony Communistsin-Government crusade," Doyle said in 1952, "we in Wisconsin had come to despise him for his utter lack of honesty and conviction." As state Democratic Party chairman that year, Doyle wired his congratulations to President-elect Dwight Eisenbower, When reporters asked if he had any kind words for Mc-Carthy, Doyle replied. "And to Senator McCarthy, war unto death

In 1960 Doyle earned the enmity of the Kennedys by heading the national draft-Stevenson movement When the federal judgeship for Wisconsin's western district became vacant in 1963. Doyle was among those recommended by the Wisconsin Bar But President Kennedy ignored the endorsements and appointed a J.F.K loyalist. The nomination was so blatantly political that the Senate held up confirmation for two years. Ironically, Doyle was named to the bench in 1965 by a President students still vilify Lyndon B. Johnson

Yale's New Dean

When Dean Louis Pollak of the Yale Law School announced last fall that he would resign to devote more time to teaching and family, possible successors eyed the job warily. At Yale, as at nearly every other top U.S. law school, black students and militant whites have beset the faculty with demands for liberalized admission standards, more student power and more "relevant" courses The pressures for change at Yale, as elsewhere, weigh most heavily on the dean, a man traditionally selected more for his skills as a scholar and fundraiser than as a conciliator Last week after a five-month search,

Yale named Pollak's successor. He is Professor Abraham S. Goldstein, a 44year-old former trial lawyer who has taught criminal law at Yale since 1956 Both as teacher and author, Goldstein ranks as one of the country's foremost authorities on criminal law and procedure But Goldstein realizes that his task now reaches far beyond the perimeters of Jegal scholarship. He wants to reunite teachers and students into the kind of cohesive academic community that once helped make Yale the nation's most creative law school At the same time, he has promised to probe for innovative answers to the mounting problems of legal education

Tough Fellow. Challenges have never been unwelcome or unfamiliar to Goldstein. The son of a Ukrainian immigrant who sold fruits and vegetables from a pushcart on New York's Lower East Side. Coldstein spoke only Yiddish at home since his parents could



GOLDSTEIN

Beyond the perimeters of scholarship, not speak English He mastered Eng-

lish so well, however, that he earned high marks at C.C.N.Y. and later at Yale I.aw School, where he was an editor of the law journal. After graduation, he served in the Army as a demolitions specialist and counterintelligence agent in Europe Goldstein later clerked for U.S. Circuit Judge David Bazelon, then became a partner in the Washington firm of Donohue & Kaufmann before as cepting the appointment at Yale

lbs.) and avuncular manner shield a sternness that repels some students. He admits that he is not one "who wants to give everything the students ask for whenever they ask for it." Still, he has the overwhelming support of the faculty, including Pollak, who says that Golcstein is "one of the great men of Amerscan law," Another faculty member views him as "a big, strong, tough fellow who wants to do things, wants to move things " As dean, Goldstein will have ample opportunity to do just that.

The secret of advertising

We have often been reminded, not only by businessmen but even by a doctor and a minister, that our Campbell-Ewald philosophy is pertinent wherever people really people, in every business

And so it is. And so it may he that you'd like to tear out the page and put it on your mirror, or send it to a friend, or even an enemy.

One beauty of the printed page is that you can save it. or show it, or send it, or paste it on a mirror.

We'd like to thank TIME for the gift of a very valuable page. And writer Harvey Bailey for expressing our philosophy as they have here.

Detroit, New York, Chicago. Los Angeles, Dalfas. Washington, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Atlanta, Pittshurgh, Kansas City

The secret of advertising

Each of us wears a Halloween mask all year long. We have to, to keep

our nerve endings hidden. To keep our hopes, and needs, and hangups, our fears and prides and prejudices, our irrationalities and our cry-buttons from hanging out for everyone to stare at.

Or step on.

We wear these shells to work, to lunch, to meetings, and to church. We always keep them handy for when friends drop in. And adjust them for which friends drop in.

It's this shell, whether it be button-down. Edwardian, or denim, that confuses a lot of us in advertising. If we're not careful, we find ourselves writing to the mannequin, instead of to the man inside, which often makes our ad cure bur not convincing, beautful but not believable, "swnging" but without substance.

Shell-talk forgets that inside each of us, no matter how old or young we are, is a person who is worried about his money, his age, his looks, his health, his happiness, his family, and whether people like him. Or hate him. Or worse, simply ignore him.

The secret of advertising, then, is to crack the shell, to talk to the man inside the man. Simple it is, but easy it isn't.

It takes an uncommon understanding of people, great sensitivity and skill, and the discipline to use them every single time.

But it means the difference between an ad someone sktps over and an ad someone reads all the way to the end.

> Campbell-Ewald Company Advertising







Meet the man who makes an honest bourbonbut with manners.

Bourbon came out of the hill country.

Honest but unmannered.
How to make an aristocrat
out of his first bourbon was a
challenge to I.W. Harper.

He started by keeping the true honest taste of bourbon but polishing off the rough edges. Which explains

why Mr. Harper's
whiskey is known
as honest
bourbon — but
with manners.

And which explains, too, why winning medals all over the world got to be a habit with I.W. Harper.

COLD MEDAL

E PROCE AND YOU PRODE BOTTLES IN BOND —— BOOK KEYTACKY STRACKE BOURDON WHISKEY — 👴 I M. MARY'S DISTILLING CO. LOUISHULE, KERTLOK



MEDICINE

Return of Measles

Regular meastes is back . . . This could happen to your child, death . . . brain damage . . . blindness . . . deafness .

That ominous, red-lettered legend is emblazoned on fleven circulated in Washington, D.C., where public health officials mounted a missive emergency vaccination campaign to curb in outbreak of only edy in the U.S. fighting a childhood disease that was generally helieved to have been almost stamped out by the effective vaccines usualbels since 1994. Cleveland, Cheago, Corpus Christi and Los Angelse, among others, have reported sharp increases in the number of mea slex cases. For the entire U.S., the rate of vertified cases, than source 40% in one retricted cases, than source 40% in one forest cases.

Communication Gop. Too many mothers still believe that measles is one of those unavoidable childhood diseases that disappear after seven days of spots for the development of the vaccine, all most 4,000,000 children caught measles every year. Thousands of them came down with encephaltis and other vertous complications. Some were severing the complexity of the complexity

The problem, like many others, is most severe in pheto areas of central clies. There, because of indifference or ignorance, only 46% of the preschool children have been vaccinated. As Dr. James O. Mason, deputy director of Ailanta's National Communicable Disease Center, explained "We just have not learned how to communicate with parents in the ghetto."

Distant Good. The message has not been heard in many trutal areas either On the Hawaiian island of Kauta, more than 30 children, many from pincappic workers' families, came down with meabour manation mandators before entering whool The reason no one enforced the health regulations in eastern N. braskia, local doctors opposed the vacuation program The responsed causes of cunious program The responsed causes of cunious program The responsed cause of cunious programs.

As a result of a federally supported from on meals that began in 1964, the number of reported cases in the U.S. (e. dearmatically from 50,000 that year to dearmatically from 50,000 that year to the consistence of the consi



SURGEON PITANGUY
King of the cutaneous cutters.

Retreads in Rio

Security and peace of mind, according to an old Brazilian adage, is a strong house, a tame horse and an ugly wife If the maxim still applies, Rio de Janetro is a less secure place today For the former capital of Brazil has become a world capital of the plastic-surgery industry, and ugly wives by the hundreds are being remolded into wellproportioned visions of beauty. The deft use of vanity surgery, as the Brazilians call it, has provided women who flock in from all over the world with new faces, larger (or smaller) bosoms, slimmer hips and even bottoms sculpted into svelte contours more suitable for

Vanity surgery is now as acceptable in Rio as bleach-blonde hair One local television personality. Derey Goncalves, who has been thoroughly re shaped, is not in the least reluctant to discuss it. She has been known to fiding, "Well, next week I'm going to have a complete retread." Once, when she appeared on camera looking younger and trimmer than usual, she announced that casual sit-down chats three operations on my face and one on my stomach." Dercy says, "and I'll have 20 if necessary. Wherever 1 droop, I want it taken off. I wasn't born with anything sagging." Most of the American and European women who make vanity trips to Rio lack Senhora Gonçalves' sang-troid, they prefer to sneak away "for the carmival." re

astonished delight of their husbands and friends

The undisputed king of Rio's colony of cutaneous cutters is Ivo Pitianguy (pronounced peet-athin-s/hee), a theatri-cully handsome 44-year-old doctor who jets from his clinic in Rio to ski slopes in Europe, holly purisued by glamorous, abedi sagging socializes Admitting to storid. Planinguy has a small clientele on the Continent but does his major overhauls in Rio.

Replaced Navels. Very popular in Rio is the Pitanguy nose (cute, petite and slightly upturned) and Sophia Loron eyes (almond shaped). The latest rage is carving clefts into chins or, for those whose chins are already cleft, smoothing out the cleft. Much of Pitanguy's time is spent sculpting bustlines into more sedate proportions "Brazil has more big breasts than anywhere e se in the world," he explains Whether the breasts are expanded or contracted, however, they remain functional after Pitanguy's alterations; milk flow is unimpaired, and nipples are normally positioned The doctor is also known for his skill in removing fat from the abdomen and trimming bulging "riding breech" hips and then tucking the scars into natural lines among folds of the skin. These alterations often result in a misplaced navel. Cutting and stitching skillfully. Pitanguy moves it back into the proper place

Such virtuosity does not come cheap Pitanguy's work earns him hundreds of thousands of dollars a year-in a country where a first-class brain or heart surgeon can expect to earn only \$50,000 But Pitanguy has demonstrated time and again that he is not greedy. He spends Wednesdays operating for free at Rio's Ceneral Hospital, In the tradition of most doctors, who soak the rich and salve the poor, Pitanguy donates his serwhether they can pay or not. "I'll give you a price," he told one American who came to get his deformed cars reshaped "If that price is too high, I'll give you a lower price And if that's too high, I'll op-

crate for nothing."

Wort Removal A Rio face-lift covts
5500 to \$1 600, about 20% less for
the ductor and 50% less for the hospital than it does in the U.S. Travcling expenses raise total costs for Amercians to about what they would pay at
home, but the pleasures of a trip to
Rio tand the advantage of scenergy and
Rio tand the advantage of scenergy and
a wart removed," says Pfrangus, "simobb because who likes to frauge."

Seeking to lure even more visitors, some of Pitanguy's competitors have begun to branch out. They now offer restorative surgery for women who for reasons of their own wish to return to their virginal state. Pitanguy will not even consider such tumpering. "That," he says contemptuously, "involves another othical pattern.

BUSINESS

America the Inefficient

WHATEVER else it may stand for, the U.S. has long been the Land of Efficiency Here, if nowhere else things worked; the trains, the plumbing, the vending well, no, not the vending machines. But surely the telephones and. until the 1965 Northeastern blackout. the lights. Here mass production was born, the assembly line for good or il, became the modern cornucopia, and Henry Ford once reigned as the leading culture hero. Around the world American efficiency became a hyword, at home it came close to being a religion, and wasted time was considered a sin Only in America could it have occurred to that most idealistic of Presidents, Woodrow Wilson, to praise "clear, disinterested thinking and fearless action" by describing them as "spiritual efficiency

Lately a horrid suspicion has been growing. Tales of the difficulty, expense and frustration of getting repairs for the car, the dryer, the TV set or just about anything were first whispered and then shouted through the land. The advent of the computer brought a quantum jump in dunning letters for bills already paid. Travelers swiftly spanned the oceans only to spend hours circling airports back home-and then find that their haggage had flown on to some destination of its own. At length the telephone-lifeline of American society and quintessential product of American efficiency-brought not the voices of faraway friends but strange clicks or buzzes. interminable rings, or deep, total silence. Now there is a strong feeling abroad that things just do not work right any more. America the Efficient seems to have become a land governed by Murphy's Law. If anything can go wrong, it will-and at the worst pos sible time, o

That, of course, is blasphemy-but blasphemy backed by a great deal of Kafkaesque evidence The Federal Government, for one, sets a particularly disastrous example it has given the nation, among other questionable monuments to efficiency, the farm-subsidy program, the F-111 swing-wing jet, and urban renewal (sometimes referred to as "Negro removal"). A congressional committee recently heard that between 1951 and 1964 the federal-highway building program in the Baltimore area, for instance, destroyed 21% of housing available to low-income blacks, jamming them into ever more crowded slums

Of all the bureaucracies that have a knack for creating headaches, few can match the Internal Revenue Service In the name of efficiency, it changed the income tax forms this year, making Americans for the first time will have to give up and hire tax specialists. Sample instruction: "If line 15a is under \$5,000 and consisted only of wages subject to withholding and not more than \$200 of dividends, interest and nonwithheld wages, and you are not claiming any adjustments on line 15b, you can have IRS figure your tax by omit-ting lines 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 (but complete line 19)." The Post Office may not be able to match that, quite, but it regularly exceeds its posts, a total of 200,000 lbs, of metal costing \$150,000. Workmen pulled them from a street that was being torn up for a new subway line, and BART's managers just cannot find them

In Chicago, the Transit Authority early this year opened a 5.2-mile new subway and surface line. In the first ten days, there were four derailments and one collision, injuring more than 40 people. Chicago Daily News Columnist Mike Royko was moved to write: "Everybody agreed that it had indeed been a big event in transportation history, ranking right be-



OF ORDER THE ELEVATOR GOT STUCK THE TRAIN WAS LATE LEAVING AND THEN BROKE DOWN TWICE, MY CAR WOULDN'T START AT THE STAT ON THOSE PHONES WOULDN'T WORK EITHER. I CRIED. I WENT TO A BAR I GOT DRUNK I STAGGERED HOME HERE I AM.

own heroic standards of inefficiency One letter took 16 days to move from Massachusetts to New Jersey. Neither bureaucracy nor political interference nor rigid seniority rules help the postman complete his appointed rounds

Remember the Titanic

Local governments are trying hard to emulate Big Brother in Washington In the San Francisco area, the Bay Area Rapid Transit authority (BART) is a three-county agency that was supposed to build a mass-transit system for the cntire region by 1968. Snarled in squabbles among the municipalities, and ham pered by unrealistic cost estimates and design blunders, it will not be completed until 1972 at the earliest. Among its ludierous inefficiencies, BART has somehow managed to lose 100 lamphind the voyage of the Titame and the

landing of the Hindenburg In the Northeastern U.S. ever costher commuter trains make fiction of their timetables and livestock of their passengers. In cold or wet weather, the cars can be counted on to run as much as three hours late, providing bumpy rides in often unheated or brutally overheated trains. The creaky commuter lines serving Boston eat up so much in subsidies that State Senator Mary Fonseca has suggested that Massachusetts might save money if it bought autos for commuters instead Particularly in Manhattan, the commuting fiasco has cost business uncountable lost man-hours of work and all sorts of extra expenses (example, hotel bills of managers who are forced to stay in town overnight) The transit snarly have led to marital quar-

^{*} The lawgiver is unknown, but the saying is an

reb. cold dinners, a feeling of nontrecognition between father and sen, and the phenomenon of the weekend that begins at 2 pm. Saturdae, when the conpensation of the control of the business of treating real or image at this business, of treating real or image at the business of treating real or image at the tension, depression, and in a few cases, sexual importence Business of the conception of the control o

The Sinking Skyscraper

Private enterprise, which prides itself on being superior to Government bureaucracy, unfortunately seems to be beday in the nefficiency department. The building and yes a notorious. When workmen put in the concrete floor of the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion at the Music Center of Los Angeles County, someone forgot that space was supposed to be left for parts of the air-conditioning system. Result: the concrete had to be broken up with air hammers. Another odd thing happened one year after construction started on Chicago's 100story John Hancock Building: it began to sink into the ground. Air pockets had developed in the concrete caissons on which "Big John" rested, for reasons that the courts are being asked to determine Workers spent the next five months tearing down two stories of steel framework and refilling the carssons Cost: \$1,000,000

The fruit of these foul-ups is frustration for millions of Americans—and a desire to duplicate the heroics of the man who fired a pistol shot into a vending machine. Some random cases Rex Reed, writer and sometime actor

(M) ra Breckinridge), ordered a bed from a Manhattan department store. Three months passed Then came the long anticipated announcement: the bed will he delivered on Friday. Reed waited all day No bed, Having disposed of his other bed, he slept on the floor. Next day deliverers brought the bed but could not put it up. No screws. "We have to put in a special order" On Monday, men appeared with the screws. But they could not put in the mattresses. No hired a carpenter to build them; the department store's slats finally arrived 15 weeks later. Undaunted, Reed went to the store to buy sheets. Two men came up and declared "You're under arrest. Why? "You're using a stolen credit card Rex Reed is dead." Great confusion Reed flashed all his identity eards, the detectives apologized and then tore up his store charge card. Why? "Our computer has been told that you are dead And we cannot change this

Mrs. L. Hugh Hutchinson, wife of a retired Air Force colonel, ordered a selfcleaning oven for her new Atlanta town house. Workmen jammed the oven into a wall opening that had been cut for a



I JUST DISCOVERED THAT WE INVENTED IN-EFFICIENCY LONG BEFORE THE AMERICANS

smaller appliance, thereby bending the over out of shape. They removed it and more carefully invalled another that furned out to have a ulefective thermost and the state of t

▶ Idward Bah, a retailer, bought a rundown building at 1719 West Division Street. Chicago, and thoroughly reaoxided it as a new location for his hardware store. Meanwhile officials of the city's huildings department sent Bak a fetter which he never got, demanding to the control of the control of the concould not find Bah to noth's him of a south hearing for a demoitton order because the summon was misadfressed. to "Edward Bah" at 1711 West Division. Eventually, inspectors found Bak's building and maided him a letter saying that it was in good shape, but by the time the letter went out the build may department had harde wreckers to lear down the structure, and this time by got the address right Bak's first god the address right Bak's first god the address right Bak's first god the division of the structure, and this time growth of the structure, and this time growth of the structure, and the strucfured. "Eddie, they're tearing down your building." They did Bak's wing the city for damages, the city is suing min for the demolition costs.

Mrs Jakie McCulloch, wife of a New York journalist, felt stirrings of annoyonce when a crew of packers arrived to crate her family's belongings for a move to Old Greenwich, Conn She watched anxiously as they tramped mud on the expensive living-room rug and grumbled incessantly about their low pay (\$10 an hour). At 3 a.m. on a Friday, the packers were finished and Mrs. McCulloch offered them a \$45 tip, which the crew boss pocketed for himself Then the movers came. They demanded that she list for them the contents of each of the 586 hoxes that the packers had filled and scaled Finally she persuaded the movers to list the packers' labels, one of which was "basement, attic and garage junk," At 3 40 a.m. on 5.1orday, the hoss announced that his van was fully loaded and that she would have to get a second van-from where, he did not know or care. In desperation. Mrs McCulloch phoned the moving company's offices in Washington. Baltimore and Philadelphia. No one answered By midmorning she reached the Chicago office, which arranged to send a second van After Mrs McCulloch arrived at her new home, she watched as the movers knocked much of the paint off her freshly decorated hall and kitchon while lugging in appliances. She is now trying to find pieces from various hoxes One box labeled ' sarace and basement misc." contains nothing of the sort, it holds sheets and a crushed lampshade Mrs McCulloch does not intend to respond to a card from the com-



pany asking for comments on the move ▶ Herschel Elkins, a California deputy attorney general, sees a spectrum of frustration in the numerous consumer protests that he receives about auto repairs, car-sales practices and warranties From the 27,000 protests about faulty auto repair that came in last year, Elkins picks out the case of a Mexican-American laborer who bought an old car for \$100 In the next 60 days he was victimized by garagemen who were as efficient at stripping him of money as they were inefficient at fixing his car. The laborer was almost mexcusably naive. He spent \$750 for repairs and parts, including a different engine and two separate transmissions. After all that the car would go no faster than 30 m.p.h : the owner got one traffic ticket for driving too slowly on a freeway and another because the car was smoking. And because he took too much time off from his job to fuss with the jalony, he was fired

► Mrs. Peggy Loewe had a wonderfull trip—until the plane touched down in the U.S. The flight landed right on time, but there was a 45-minute wait for a parking ramp at Kennedy Airport. After trying in vain to hall a taxi (said a policensin: "Ya gotta be aggressive here, lady"), she boarded the crowded airport bus for a jortling ride to Manhattan's East Side Airlines Ter-



' HEY, MAYBE WE OUGHT TO LOOK AT THE BLUEPRINTS. '

minal, which is located away from almost everything. She waited in a long line for a taxi, then shared it with three strangers (all of whom paid full fare). At Grand Central Station, she learned that her commuter train was indefinitely delayed. An hour's watt—and then she boarded a train. It did not budge Another 30-minute wait; the passing the she boarded a train. It did not budge have the statement of the she boarded a train. It did not budge Another 30-minute wait; the passing the she boarded a train in the she boarded a train.

sengers were off-loaded and put onto another train. It wheezed out of the station, only to stall several times along the way. Mrs. Loewe had flown from West Germany to the U.S. in 73 hours. Her journey from Kennedy Airport to her home; in New Yorks. Westchetter County—30 miles, as the crow flies—took five hours.

PRESUMABLY Marshall McLuhan did not mtend to spread alarm when he described communications networks as "screensians" when their contractions nettreases are the second of the second

Probably the most bizarre experience was that of a young New York City woman who was billed \$181.39 for three calls to Ireland that she did not make, then picked up her phone one day and heard violin music (apparently from a crossed Muzak line). A woman in Los Angeles asked the General Telephone Co. to let her keep her telephone number when she moved. The company did so, but it also gave the number to someone else. When the number is dialed now, two phones ring simultaneously in two different homes At Atlanta Airport, some telephones continue ringing after they are answered (the local Southern Bell, in a delicious example of mefficiency, used to mail 200 separate checks in 200 separate envelopes to pay the airport's monthly commission on 200 pay phones) Complaints and tempers run high in Chicago, Miami and Los Angeles, In San Francisco, the simple transfer of service from one address to another accounted for seven errors, including a wrong number, a wrong listing at central, and a reconnection that wound up on an unwanted party line

Wrong Numbers. What is bugging the telephone? The machine is not a fault. The average telephone goes out of order only once every 44 years. At telephone exchanges, the traditional electrical mechanical crossars switching equipment, which routes calls through an open path in an intricate network of switches, is so reliable that if airtimate the extension of the properties of the propertie

The Rising Toll

to transfer calls automatically to another number when a subscriber is away from home

The Bell people's commonplace explanation for all the trouhe is that the system is overloaded. When more than 20% of the phones on an exchange are in use at the same time, the dail one stdeinyed as calls stuck up like planes over an airport. Planning ahead to avoid such overloads is the essence of efficiency and probably, management's single most important function. The tangle in the New York telephone system today offers a case study in what happens when a company gets its number wrong. Primitive Art, At the New York Telephone Co., a sub-

Frimitive Art. At the New York Telephone Co., a subvaluary of A.T. & T. Bell System, forecasts of demand for new phones were 22% foo low in 1965. 14% too high in 1966, 19% too high in 1972 in 1987 to 1987 to 1987 to 1986, 19% too high in 1987 in 1987 to 1987 to 1987 to 1986, 19% too high in 1987 to 1987 to 1987 to 1987 to ally ran around 5400 million, to \$500 million. But even that was not rally enough to cope with frenche thatiness growth On Wall Street, which has possibly the world's most concentrated demand for phone to betworked system painted up, at an inestimable loss of business to brokers and to the phone company stieff.

There were, of course, extensisting circumstances. Bell uses two statistical methods in 18 forecasts, one projecting patterns of telephone use, the other economic growth. The art still primitive The New York Stock Exchange, for instance, vastily underestimated its trading volume, and Bell, in consequence, was unprepared to meet the broker's demands. The company could not have foreseen the exchanges decision to go on a shorter day, which fill do more calls in fewer hours. Nor could call to rever hours. Nor could call to rever hours. Nor could be the right to a city-paid telephone—which caused another upsurge in demand. Americans are also talking more; the average telephone conversation now takes 200% more time than it did a few years



"WE DEMAND MORE GOOD OFF TIME

For the sake of efficiency, U.S. estizens have long been willing to give up many of the amenities of life that are common in less complex and slowerpaced societies; clean cities, open space, the chance for an afternoon setsat Until recently, most felt satisfied with the bargain But now that the U.S. industrial and social system is delivering such "disproducts" as pollution and racial tension and no longer seems to be supplying the compensating efficiency, many Americans feel they have been swindled in the trade-off

Have they really? Is the U.S.tually becoming more inefficient? Or is morely the awareness of inefficiency on the rise?

The answer is clusive because efficien ev is one of those relative values that are difficult to pin down. Webster's calls it "effective operation as measured by a comparison of production with cost in energy, time and money." Anyone who attempts to apply that definition can turn up some odd results. Harvard Researcher Ann Carter has been measuring the efficiency of various U.S. industries by gauging the amounts of capital and labor needed to produce a dollar's worth of glass, insurance, hotel service and so on, By these purely statistical standards, efand telegraph industries, among others, Even auto repair is rated moderately efficient.

Living with the Repairman

It can be argued that U.S. inefficiency is more apparent than real. Americans expect too much—they have been opposed by riches, demanding smoother operation and greater variety than any too operation of the properties of the properties of the modern operation and greater variety than any housewives, for example, are convinced that modern appliances break down more often than did old-fashioned machine the voice of Westinghouse on I.V., offers advice to the woman who wants to keep her appliances humming. "Have a repri man, living with you." But General Electric contends that Gewer than

of the Telephone Hang-Up

ago. In addition, the need for more maintenance men to fix business phones has meant that fewer are available to repair vanida-plagued pay phones. But all that does not explain management's reliance on forecasts that had sorgrossly maceurate in the past, nor its alow response when trouble began

Corte-Up Footboll. New York Telephone is scrambling to recoup, at considerable cost. It raised the apiral-in-vestment budget to \$727 million last year and \$880 million this year, and brought in 1,500 repairmen from other parts of the country for four months of overtime work. They found many unfamiliar problems Often manholes became on erowded with lines that repairmen could hardly work in each of the control of the properties of the control of the properties of the properties

Criss contend that New York Telephone could have done far more by bringing in outside contrations and bissing equipment from Western Electric's competitors, as other Bell subsidiaries have done to maintain service. "They're playing catch-up football," says Telephone Consultant William Schwartz, "and they're falling further and farther rebind" Like other phone consultants, not all of whom agree with him, Schwartz earns part of his himig from the company's in-efficiency. In studying a chent company's telephone needs with an eye to training costs, consultants often get refunded for clinean who have been overbilled by Bell One Man. In the contraction of the property of the property

New York Telephone's ills are compounded by its seeming inability to hold a skilled stiff. It takes three years for telephone repairmen to become expert in their job, but 50% of them leave within two years. The prime reason is pay. A repairman starts at \$95 a week and after six years climbs to \$184, not enough to hold the best of men in initiationary time.

It is sadly ironic that New York Telephone is vehicently faulted in one department where its efforts are most laudable of all Fully 60% of its 10,000 operators are laudable of all Fully 60% of its 10,000 operators are shocked or the recruited from the ghetto Many of the information operators are scarcely acquainted with the geography of New York City—tel alone places out of town—and some are unable to cope as yet with demands of business life. New York Telephone spends an average. 5000 each to tran the young women, even giving them remichal reading and decoulion courses.

Rafe Raise. What can he done about the telephone service? More competition is probably not the answer because the Bell System still provides decidedly better service than most of its much smaller competitors. It is also superior to the phone service in almost any other country. One interesting suggestion to assure a fairer deal for the customer is legislation-already in effect in Florida and Arkansas-that provides an incentive by directly tying the telephone company's permitted profit to the level of service that it provides. Bell contends that it needs a return of 8% to 81%, on invested capital, compared with its present legal limit of 71%, in order to buy equipment for future needs. Three w.eks ago, New York Telephone raised its rates. The monthly cost of a typical Manhattan residential phone went from \$12 to \$12.75. which the company calculates will return it less than 7% - whether or not its service improves.

Last week. Consultant Schwartz started the Committee for Improved Telephone Service to press for Jegislation setting minimum standards of service. The committee's goal: 19% of all calls to operators answered within five seconds, and a repair of the seconds of the second of the second

3% of its toasters, electric coffeemakers and other housewares are repaired under warranty today, compared with more than 6% ten years ugo. Trouble is, today's appliances are so complex that they are tough to fix when they break down and, as a G.E. officer says, 'the consumer is more conscious of malfunction today than ever before."

Visitors from abroad support the U S consumer's impression that something is happening to American efficiency. Compared with most foreign countries, the U S, as a whole is still staggeringly efficient, but the image of old-fashioned.



BULLETIN . . . BECAUSE OF A TREMFINDOUS DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY THE POWER COM-PAN ES SAY THERE IS DISTINCT POSSIBILITY OF A POWER SHORT

charmingly inefficient Europe in contrast with America is no longer true

Robert Ball, Tamé's European economic correspondent, is impressed by the changes that he notices on periodic visits home. "The breakdown in street clearing and trash removal seems symplomatic of a general decline in urban public services," he reports. "Certainly public transport in a city like New York is a disaster. The suthway system some of the dirtiest. I have ever seen

worse than London and is by all odds the hardest to use A visitor now is usually spared the rigory of long rail outness because there are hardly any trains. Lean artine efficiency in the U.S. is no longer so great I have seldom experienced anything in Europe that approaches those hour-long holds over Kennedy Arriport.

"If the visitor stays long enough to do some shopping, be will see evidence of inefficiency in the shootdness of many types of goods. Blue jeans seem to be the only children's clothes that last any more. Conducy clothes, which used to be bought for durability, just melt away sales clerks often seem to be uninlormed or indifferent, though they are not yet as bad as waters."

The countless petty and major annoyances are cutting into the quality of American life, and indeed into the quan-

tity of the nation's production. The best overall measure of the efficiency of management and workers is output per manhour in the nation's factories and offices. Late last year, productivity in the private nonfarm area declined slightly and that aggravated inflation. Reason. when productivity falls while wages rise businessmen have to increase prices to cover costs Inefficiency is not only impinging on production but also on the actual span of life in the U.S Inefficiencies in the medical system have contributed to a decline in the life expectancy of the average American at birth, from 70.8 years in 1967 to 70.4 years in 1968

The Traumas of Growth

At the root of much inefficiency is the nation's startling growth and the lack of planning to cope with it. More people every year crowd into the cities Of the nation's approximately 80,000 cittes, towns, villages, school boards, sanstary districts and other governments. most are too small, too fragmented, and too jealous of each other. There are few joint programs that would provide efficient transit for these people, edugate their children effectively, or even haul away their garbage. The sheer growth in the numbers of people has led to many of today's inefficiencies -traffic-iammed streets, uncollected trash, interminable waits for taxis, lunch tables or a sales clerk's attention

For all their Chamber of Commerce talk about long-range planning, many U.S husinessmen have shown a deepseated distrust of planning, particularly by the Government They have often been surprised and overwhelmed by the extent of growth and demand. In some cases they did not spend enough for expansion because the slow growth of the late 1950s and early 1960s misled them into believing that American consumers were becoming sated But in many instances, managers simply skimped on spending to dress up their balance sheets. Says Mason Haire, professor of management at M.I.T: "Too many companies still reward executives for short-term profits. Very often a manager will not spend money on the future, and with luck he will get promoted out of his job before the future arrives. Some other guy has to

live with the consequences The consequences can be nightmartsh The New York Stock Exchange, whose members thrive or fail according to their ability to forecast, predicted a few years ago that daily trading volume might hit 10 million shares by 1975 Trading surged past that level in 1968 A mountain of paper work fell on ex change members, and they did not have enough men or machines to dig out. The Big Board went on short trading hours early in 1968, and has still not bounced back to a full trading week. ity has shocked power-company executives, Managers of New York's Con

Edwon decided some time ago that a 21% reserve capacity would be enough to give the customers what they need. The managers were wrong. They had to ask customers to turn off air conditioning in some of New York City's biggest buildings on the hottest days of last summer.

last summer
In a sense, affluence in the enemy of efficiency. Affluence weakers, sometimes, to the point of nonetistence, the workto the point of nonetistence, the workto the point of nonetistence in the workto the point of the point

with newspipers in time for breakfast ... Elevators were run by operators who said 'Good morning.' reported the weather, and took in messages and parcels 'This, as Miss Bird notes, was clear, but the property and despair of many in those days of unemployment rates ranging by the said of the work force, any job was a treasure to be treated with devotion Several people were waiting to refer on the control of t

No Longer Turned On

Today, quite a few businessmen tell each other between drinks at the country club that some more unemployment with the country club that some more unemployment and the country business and the country of the country



fects upon efficiency, because few Americans, will accept jobs that require work at night or on weekends. Some restaurateurs are hiring the mentally relative to the ple willing to try—and even take some pride in—mooping floors and washing dishes. Hospitals often recruit the physically handicapped for service jobs—handling bedpars, doing kitchen and siske with —bland no one che will stake with the properties of the properti

Urbanzanon also subtly strikes effective of perconalized services. The big-city plumber or repairman who botches a job rarely has to face the angre customer again He can find plent with the plant of the the best of the bes

But the true spur to efficiency is not fear-either of unemployment or a customer's wrath, it is rather a nositive ideal. And that ideal is failing in the affluent urban society of the present time, "People are no longer turned on by the Protestant Ethic," says Abraham Zaleznik, a professor at the Harvard Business School. To some, the Protestant Ethic hard work is a virtue for its own sake-appears to have been replaced by an almost Mediterranean spirit, a spreading belief that men should work no more than they must to enjoy the good life and worldly pleasures, "There has been a steady and consistent reduction in the commitment of men to work as a way of life," says Lane Kirkland, secretary-freasurer of the A F L.-C I O. "That move ment has accelerated in recent times The expansion of paid lessure time will continue, and there may well be a greater tendency to choose lessure over additions to income, where that choice can be made,"

The choice is already being made. In auto plants, complains General Motors Chairman James Roche, absenteesm doubled during the 1960s, hurting production quality so badly that some G.M. output "is worse than no output ail" c'hrysler President Virgil Boyd adds hat 'one of the biggest problems; si Mon day absenteesm—the fellow who works two weeks and deddes to take a long word of the control of t

Status and Sabotage

Slow down You move too fast.
You got to make the morning last . . .

That is precisely the spirit that the first of the stopwatch-toting effusioncy experts, Frederick Winslow Taylor, condemned in 1911 as "the greatest evil with which the working people are now afflicted " In a yard where laborers were loading 121 tons of pig iron each aboard flatears every day, he taught one worker named Schmidt to load 471 tons by changing the movements he used to lift the 92-lb, bars and the speed at which he walked to the flatear, 'Taylor's ideas were expanded by Frank Gilbreth, who contended that there must be "one best was of doing everything. In a book, children recalled the living room drills at which Gilbreth, fully clothed, demonstrated the proper movements for taking a bath. The modern followers of Taylor and Calbreth have gone beyond time-and-motion study to give advice on plant design and quality-control standards.

They have a tough job on their hands Some workers actively suborage efficiency. A New Jersey-based oil company, for instance, once installed a \$750 1000 computer system to keep track of inventory and automatically reorder supplies. Within a few months the company was mundated by unneeded pipes.

Join Dos Passos, in U.S.A., wrote an ep

On the morning of his fiftymath butheay, when the nurse went into his room to look at their at fourthirty.

IN WAS INCOME WHILE WAILED IN THE RESIDE

parts and paper The reason, one manager recalls, was that "every foreman saw the system as detracting from his authority and adding more red tape. The foremen, I suspect, began faking shortages so the computer would reorder. The computer system was junked.

Many people, like the foremen, view efficiency as a threat to their status. Universities often operate at peak capacity only between 8 a.m. and noon, certainly an inefficient use of their buildings and their students' time. Senior faculty members, says Dr. E. Lee McLean, an adviser to several universities, consider that being asked to teach five



HE DOESN'T FEEL LIKE GOING TO THE OFFICE TODAY HE SAYS HE'S NEECTED WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN SPIRIT

days a week or during afternooms is an offense against professorial dignity. Faclory workers in Flint. Mich., turned a cold shoulder to a bus line that offered to pick them up at their homes and drop them off at plant gates. The workers figured that men who could not drive their own cars to the plant were second-slass citizens.

In the offices of business and government, executives often mistake the appearance of efficiency for its reality. The informal office that serves as a social circle" for employees, says Eric 1 ar rabee, an administrator at the State University of New York at Buffalo. may look sloppy to outsiders but is usually quite efficient. Its employees, he reasons, develop a community spirit, Icarn one another's strengths and weaknesses, and "adopt a kind of rhythm" that enables them to produce work quickly ly to be achieved in a business environment totally dominated by men. "Women," contends Larrabee, "are much more efficient in offices than men.

Nor is efficiency likely to develop best in big, rich corporations. The giant company tends to become a political structure in which executives invest considerable time campaigning for higher office and protecting their flanks by riguily following fixed procedures. Many an executive, for example, is



Throw the Rascal Out!

TOWNSEND

▶ "Nobody should be chief executive officer of anything for more than five or sex years. If he doesn't retire grace-

fully, throw the rascal out." "Ail decisions should be made as low as possible in the organization. The charge of the Light Brigade was or-

dered by an officer who wasn't there looking at the territory

"The only people who thoroughly enjoy being assistants-to are vampires. The assistant-to recommends itself to the weak or lazy manager as a crutch It helps him where he shouldn't and can't he helped-head-to-head contact with his people

These karate chops to the corporate system are from a new book. Un the Orgamzation, a breezy assault on business inefficiency clearly destined for the bestseller list. The publisher, Alfred A. Knopf, has ordered a printing of 100,-000, a run usually reserved for sex-saturated novels. The author, Robert Town-

send, is an executive best known for driving Avis from a distant second in the car-rental field to wealth and prominence in only three years (1962 to 1965) as its chief executive officer. (He now is owner of a small newsletter. The Coveressional Manitor) His book is more a hip survival manual than a reasoned study. Its short chap ters pop corporate concerts like balloons at a shooting gallery, but often fail to offer anything of substance to replace them. Still, many of his observations will bring nervous laughs in executive suites

His advice to newly arrived chief executives, "Fire the whole advertising de partment and your old agency." is just what Townsend did on moving to Avis from American Express. He sought out Doyle Dane Bernbach, Wilfram Bernbach, the agency's chief, came up with a theme that did not entirely please anybody. The only honest statements he feit the ads could make were that the company was second largest and that its people were trying harder Townsend agreed and the rest is history.

True to his conviction that bigness usually leads to calcification, Townsend stepped out of Avis when it was acquired in 1965-despite his apposition -by the giant conglomerate International Telephone & Telegraph "If you have a good company, don't sell out to a conglomerate," Townsend advises. "Conglomerates will promise anything for your people, but once in the fold your company goes through the homogenizer along with their other acquisitions of the week

For proof of the widening gap be tween business and the consumer. Townsend proposes a simple test: let an executive place a call to his company and pretend that he is a customer seek ing help. If he reacts harshly to the almost inevitable run-around, he should then try phoning his own office and experience the obstacle course he has set up. As one way of clearing away the communications barriers between the boss and his customers and employees, Townsend suggests getting rid of sec retaries-an idea not likely to reduce the book's publicity potential. He has a few words about boards of directors: Suppliers of goods and serviceslike lawyers, accountants and bankers -should be kept off the board if at all possible. Give one of these a seat and you shut off healthy competition from his profession to serve your company. Nepotism is another

danger. Townsend argues that the Ford brothers should have left the Ford Motor Co. when it went public "When they didn't." he notes, "it seemed mevitable that their first classic misadventure should turn out to be named after a relative." He also gives a kirk to management's all-purpose crutch, the computer-"big, expensive, fast, dumb addingmachine-typewriters." The technicians who operate



their own mumbo-jumbo ritual to keep you from knowing what they-and you -are doing." He is wary of automation "I've never known a company seriously injured by automating too slowly," he writes, "but there are some classic cases of companies bankrupted by computerizing prematurely

Corporate viability, in Townsend's view, means a running skirmish with the husiness establishment "When the vast majority of big companies agree on some practice or policy," he writes, "you can be fairly certain that it's out of date. Ask yourself 'What's the opposite of this back to what makes sense." Essentially, Townsend calls for an end to institutionalized submissiveness. "Most of us," he sardonically asserts, "come from good solid European stock whose record of rapacity, greed, cruelty and treachers would make Genghis Khan look like Mahatma Gandhi. To go down now without a whimper (much less a bang) is completely out of character "

required to hand over all buying decisions to a purchasing department that will bury them in paper work, attend meetings at which he knows no one will say anything of any interest to him and address memos to other managers on everything that he does. (The managers probably will not read them but must be given a chance to object.)

These corporate rules are designed to promote efficiency but actually work sainst innovation. In offices bound by stylized procedures, says Larrabee, followers of the Protestant Ethic who are more interested in getting work done than in obeying the rules are looked on as "sort of scabs." In self-defense, he adds, they often set up a kind of un-derground network. "They tend to conceal themselves, but they are in touch with one another, and they know whom they can trust." Such undergrounds also operate in government. Harlan Cleveland, an Assistant Secretary of State during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations, once remarked that it was best to have an international crisis burst on a weekend. In order to prepare a plan of action, he said, "you could put together an ad hoc group composed enurely of the people you really wanted and get the damn thing done before the organization got back on Monday.

The Power of Complaint

Short of such ingenious innovations. some practical first steps could be taken toward reducing inefficiency in a number of areas:

CONSUMER ACTION, Consumers could help themselves-and society-by complaining more about shoddy goods and slapdash service. When it comes to complaining, most Americans are really members of the Silent Majority. Ari Kiev, head of Cornell Medical College \ social psychiatry program, figures that the atmosphere of the faceless society conditions customers to put up with inefficiency Many Americans, he says, have been trained from early on that nothing can be done. So much is made of rules and regulations, of the idea that 'you had better check it out first.' We become very dependent on others to give us cues. This fosters a lack of selfconfidence. We become afraid to act. As Ralph Nader, John Banzhaf and other consumer crusaders have proved, he determined complainer can do plen ts. For their part, companies could respond by following the example of Avis TWA and a few other firms. They assign executives to work briefly at service jobs-as counter clerks or even car washers and baggage handlers-to earn firsthand how well or poorly the jobs are being done, and to find out what the customer really wants.

PRODUCT DESIGN. Companies could design products with an eye to easier repair Motorola now produces color TV sets in which the basic parts are tucked into a pullout drawer; a serviceman can slide out the drawer and replace the faults parts without hauling the



St. Renault and the Dragon.

Your paycheck is being ravaged. Old dragon inflation has got hold of your money belt and will not let go. Everything costs more.

Everything-from soup to nuts. And a visit to the supermarket is enough to make a brave man shudder **ENOUGH OF THESE**

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And purchase price isn't the only money you save. The Renault 10 gets up to 35 miles to the gallon. (Sometimes more.) And reduces your gas bill by about half.

And you can figure that you'll save a little money because it costs less to register a Renault in most states. And you'll save a little bit more

money because the Renault doesn't wear out your tires as fast as bigger, fatter cars.

And the fact that the Renault uses virtually no antifreeze puts a couple

more dollars in your pocket. Yet, you get all this economy in a comfortable relable

family car. The Renault 10 cruises all day at 85.

The Renault 10 has 4wheel independent suspension. The Renault 10 goes from

0 to 60 in 19 seconds. The Renault 10 has 4wheel disc brakes as standard

equipment The Renault 10 is more comfortable on a long trip than most big American cars. Monsieur Dragon,

whole set into his shop. In addition, manufacturers, could spend more on improved quality and less on annual model changes. "Planned obsolescence," says Henry Ford II, "is out the window."

MANAGEMENT HABITS Executives could surely re-examine some time-hallowed rules, with a view to eliminating makework and Parkinson's first law ("Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion"). Though the work week has been growing shorter on the production line, today's managers are working harder-or at least longer -than those of any previous generation Part of the problem is simply inept planning of time and operations (see hox, page 78). Most executives should be allowed to set their own working hours instead of meeting fixed schedules, which often make for an inefficient use of time. Much executive work could be delegated to people on the lower rungs There is considerable discussion of this in other fields; doctors are talking about turning over more of their basic chores to paramedics and nurses, judges are de hating whether they could be freed to handle more cases if professional manogers were appointed to handle administrative paper work in the courts

NATIONAL PLANNING. There may have to be somewhat more Government planning and somewhat less emphasis on growth for growth's sake. In the area of transportation, for example, there is need for vast Government planning of new airport facilities and some curbing of competition. Is it logical or economical for four different airlines to fly half-empty planes at about the same time to the same place? On the other hand, transportation could be made much more efficient if the Government eased some of its old rules covering the shipment of goods. It might be one company to use all modes of land, sea and air transport to move people or products

These are only some possibilities, pointing in the direction of what might be done Ultimately, though, the question is How much efficiency does the L.S. really want?

The Counter-Cult

The answer is not as pat as it might seem. Though most Americans still cept efficiency as virtuous, there is a growing counter-cult that views efficiency as a dehumanizing, soul-devouring force The cult began long ago, with Aldous Huxley and George Orwell. In their nightmare utopias. Brave New World and 1984, they depicted future dictatorships made all the more oppressive by relentless efficiency. The counter-cult has strong expression in modern science fiction Example: in This Perfect Day, Ira Levin, author of Rosemary's Buby, describes a futuristic soclety ruled by a guantic computer. Uni. which calculates the most "efficient" assignments of careers for its many human subjects and, like a computerized dating service gone wild, even mates them

The U.S. to put it mildly, is not yet faced with the problems of efficiency in the extreme. But it does have to contend with choices among competing et liciencies. In its crowded and complex society, the goals of individuals often conflict with those of larger groups, making one man's efficiency, another man's inefficiency. To take a simple example.

THE END OF THE COMMUTER NEAR

the man who dirnks sodu or beer likes to me, bottle. He can dirnk up and toss it away, rather than return it for a refund but that little vereyuly luxury builds up a mountain of hard-lo-dhoposo-of garbage. To the shopkeeper, efficiency means getting merchandise de livered at the start of every histiness day Result, trucks flood the streets, producing traffic jams that are staggering-

ly mefficient for the city as a whole

Thus the whole matter gets down to the question of goals. Just what kind of efficiency should one strive for? "In love affairs," notes Syracuse University Sociologist Munfred Stanley, "it is a very different kind of efficiency if you want to achieve matriage, or if you want to schieve girl for one night."

One goal, of course, is to continue aiming for efficiency for the majority of Americans -not efficiency for the few, as in less developed societies. But the basic idea of efficiency is that a nation must make the most of what it has and not squander its resources. To that end, the nation may have to give up some of its past great luxury of choice -all the different makes and models tha are not so different from one another "We have always been able to afford enormous waste," says Sociologist David Riesman, "because we thought our space and resources were unlimited We are spendthrifts with our time and materials. We no longer have that room We learned to feel that it is our unalienable right to have the freedom of many options at our disposal and to have things always go smoothly."

The Charms of Loafing

Some mefficiencies may have to be tolerated simply because they make life more human A labor shortage that inspires employers to hire ghetto blacks and other handicapped people instead of leaving them to subsist on public welfare is a good thing, whatever incl ficiencies it may breed. Goof-off time feeds inflation by lowering productivity and nobody should underestimate what social damage that can cause. But one of the charms of the affluent society is that it indulges the human propensity to loaf and gives at least partial fulfillment to the Industrial Revolution's old promise that the machine will free man from drudgery

The inefficiencies that will be hardest to surmount are those that do nohody any good Making sense out of the jumble of local governments will require a decades-long struggle against that most powerful of vested interests, inertra. Correcting the inefficiencies of workers in the service trades-repairmen, waiters, barbers and laundry employees-may be more difficult yet, it will take nothing less than a cultural change Such jobs need not be regarded as menial, the person performing a service is exercising power, doing somethine for the customer that he cannot do for himself. But the U.S. has long been moving in the opposite direction, toward the state that John W. Gardner head of the Urban Coalition, warned about in his book Excellence: "The society which scorns excellence in plumbing, because plumbing is a humble activity, and tolerates shoddiness in philosophy, because it is an exalted activity, will have neither good plumbing nor good philosophy Neither its pipes nor its theories will hold water



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these flame fuel necessities, you can save thousands of dollars in first costs Consider, too, the unmatched efficiency of electric heat, the lower maintenance and labor costs, and the fact that you can plan for economies five, ten, twenty years from now.

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where everything simuch

The Telltale Gesture

In Bill King, a person's gesture is as revealing as his synatric. The knowing arch of an eyebrow, the way a woman touches her hair, that awkwarf fumbling for a cigarette at a cocktual party—all ell much about a person's view of himself, his pretensions and anxietics. Walling into a room of King's sculptures, a visitor is likely to feel he has met them all some piace before. And he probably has dere is a Madson Avenue type in creadure, over there a gangle hounessman on holiday, all legs and knobby knees in Bermuda show the measurement of th

In observing a gast or a glance, and the very cut of contemporary clothes, King has turned gesture into a devastating commentary on modern mores His sly and practiced eye is supported by a pair of incredibly deft hands that have mastered carving (wood), welding (metals), modeling (plaster), and stitching (barlap and linen). Last week an exh bit on slated to travel to eight U.S. cities opened at the San Francisco Museum of Art, showing King's mastery of still another medium-sheet aluminum. Each work consists of two to five sections that had been cut out paperdoll fashion, and notched together as simply as, well, a paper doll

Droll Humor, A lanky 6 ft. 1 in., William King at \$5 looks like one of his own sculptures. Born in Florida, he took up engineering, soon became bored and headed for New York. He enrolled at Cooper Union and, three years later, won a Fulbright scholarship to study sculpture in flaty. His carliest works were wood carvings of bathers, muto American folk art.

Fren then his droll humor was event. In 1964, while using burlap to impress the texture of cloth in his lost was bronzes, he hit upon the idea of making sculptures out of the burlap it. The self-daped over metal armatures. He quickly became handy with a needle and thread, still chuckles over the fact that when threves recently broke into the self-daped over the fact that when threves recently broke into eventual and space of the self-daped over the fact that when threves recently broke into the self-daped over the fact that when the self-daped over the fact that when threves recently broke into the self-daped over the fact that when the self-daped over the fact that when the self-daped over the fact that the self-daped over the self-daped over the fact that when the self-daped over the self-dape

Ridiculously Rool, Fabric added a new depth of characterization to his art, making the figures seem more real and all the more rinkiulous. There followed works in linen and shiny wind, a material that marvelously captured the slick airs and plastic emptiness of city sophistication. The alumnium sculptures reflect a more tender siew of human nature. Several celebrate the joys of parenthood Women, too, appear in a more services and to strong light.

Still, as in all good humorists, there has often been an implied anguish, a faint Iwinge of bitterness behind the AND THE PROPERTY AND



With sly and practiced eye.

witty saire. King's most recent work, titied Farmers and currently floshpayed at the American Academy of Arts and Letters in Manhattan, is not comic at all, but starkly trager. It consusts of a doscretion for the control of the control of the from corrugated eardboard King ran up a pair of black cotton pajamas for each, made conical hast from brown wrapping paper, and toosed them all in a casual heap on the floor. I' wanted says. "and this was something I could do in my own medium."



* LEARN NG Supported by deft hands

From Pablo, With Love

Pablo Picasso has always been articulately hostile to Franco's Spain, Only four months ago, he brusquely refused a request from the Spanish Government to acquire his celebrated Guernica, which depicts the sufferings of civilians in the Spanish Civil War, "Guernica will return to Spain only when the republic is restored," he declared from France, where he has lived for nearly 70 of his 88 years. And he himself probably will not go back before Guernia Thus, the French were somewhat agprieved last week when it was announced that Picasso had donated some 900 of his early works to the city of Barcelong to be installed in the small but charming Picasso museum started by his friend Jaime Sabartés

Homesickness, They should not have been For Picasso, Barcelona is not Franco's Spain-it is the place where he grew up. His family moved there when his father, an art teacher and curator, took a position at the School of Fine Arts Picasso was then a precocious 13, and it was there, over the next few years, that he set up his first studio, received his first exhibition and won his first prize-an honorable mention for the painting Science and Charity, for which his father posed as a doctor To this day, friends say, when Picasso suffers from homesickness, or mornia as the Spanish call it, it is for Barcelona

Even after his father died, the family kept the apartment, and lovingly maintained the collection, of Picaswoö, carilest sketchbooks and the paintings he turned out on his occasional returned visits. Nobody but Picaswo really knows just what the collection contains But officials estimate that there must be about 260 oils, 600 drawings and 100 or 200 oils, 600 drawings and 100 or returned to the picaswood of the control of

in Barcelona.

Treasure Trove. Besides homesickness. Picasso seems to have been motivated by the fact that in Barcelona he met his lifelong friend and later secretary, Jaime Sabartés, Over the years, Picasso gave Sabartes a treasure trove of his works, In 1963, Sabartes donated the rich collection to the city of Barcelona, which provided a lovely old palacio to house it Picasso's bequest was actually made a month ago, when he summoned a Barcelona notary pubhe to his Riviera villa and dictated a document, declaring, "1, Pablo Picasso, in memory of my unforgettable friend Jaime Sabartés, grant the bequest to the city of Barcelona The artist's gift will leave Barcelona

the artists girl will save batteroid with the biggest Pierson collection in the world—at least numericall. But the canny old master has sequestered in his own private custody thousands of his mature works, and unless Barcelona gets those, too, the site of the definitive Picason nuseum is still the master's choice

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BOOKS

Case Closed

A good mystery story is like apple pie, said Erle Stanley Gardner, "I could give you all the ingredients, tell you how hot your oven must be and how long to leave the pie in It might come out good; it might taste lousy But if you get a good piece of pie and eat it after a good meal, you'll like apple

Ciardner, who died last week at the age of 80, was the Mrs. Wagner of the genre Since The Case of the Vehic Class, the first of his Perry Mason mys teries, was published in 1933, his books have been bestsellers all over the world Millions have come to know the portly delense counselor from the television se rial As far off as Saudi Arabia, Perry Mason reruns have the population won dering about the advantages of the jury system over King Feisal's rigid rel 2 ous courts

By the mid-1960s, Gardner's books were selling in 30 languages and di alects, sometimes at a rate of 20,000 copies a day. In addition to 80 Perry Mason titles and 15 works of nonfiction, Gard ner produced 29 Lam-Cool books under the pseudonym A A Fair. All Grav Isn't Green-to be published next week -will be the last in the series, which features the exploits of Donald Lam, a small, smart leeman for Bertha Cool, a plump, fortyish female private eve

Conny in Court, By the end of last year. Gardner's 140 books had sold a total of 170 million copies in the U.S. Among fellow mystery writers, only

Georges Simenon, the Belgian creator

ERIF STANLEY GARDNER IN 1967 A way with words and witnesses

of the Inspector Maigret stories, surpassed Gardner in output or ranks with him in sales

Unlike most modern mystery writers Gardner avoided sexy scenes. His neat complex plots were based on careful research and much personal experience Perry Mason's canny courtroom performances are rooted in Gardner's own career as a trial lawyer in California from 1911 until the '30s. At the bar, he relied on quick wits, a disarming manner and special knowledge rather than browbeating tactics to win cases. He once had a gambling charge gainst a group of Chinese dropped by bringing dozens of other Chinese into the courtroom and challenging the prosecutor to match faces with the names on the indictments. Of his lawver days. Cardner liked to recall that he defended "vagrants, peeping Toms and chicken thieves as if they were

Despite his skill, legal fees were scarce in the early Depression. To aug nent them, he turned to pulp writing finally giving up the law when money began to roll in from Perry Mason Gardner's concern for the underdog endured lone after he achieved literary success In 1948, he founded the Court of Last Resort, a private organization to aid prisoners whom he believed had been unjustly confined. He gave freauent testimony against capital punshment and often championed conservation projects against powerful interests. He was an enthusiastic sportsman who stopped hunting with a gun in favor of bow and arrow because he felt that no animal stands a chance against telescopic sights and high-powared bullets. In addition, he was a highly competent photographer, explorer and amateur archaeologist

Fiction Factory. To enjoy so many activities and still turn out as many as 7,000 words a day. Crardner exercised east-fron discipline. As part of what he called his "fiction factory," on a 1,000-acre ranch at Temecula, Calif. he kept up to seven full-time secretaries busy transcribing the novels he dictated into a battery of tape recorders. For pri vacy, he worked in strategically losated trailers and houseboats. When his first wife died in 1968, one of his secretaries. Agnes Jean Bethell be came Mrs. Gardner She had come to work for him in 1930 and was a model for Della Street, Perry Mason's e el Friday

novel in six weeks. He was so prolific that a newspaper reviewer once intimated that the author had a ghost writer or two stashed away at the ranch Gardner's publisher immediately offered \$100,000 to anyone who could substantiate the story "It would be worth \$100,000, he said, "just to find som, one who can write like Gardner



MAYOR LINDSAY N HARLEM A plea for cash and credit

Urbane Renewal

THE CITY by John V Lindsay 240 pages Norton \$5.95

His first administration took office to the screechine brakes of an immobilizing transit strike Thereafter the city lost half its major daily newspapers, endured a monumental garbage strike, suftered the paralyzing aftermath of a great snowstorm, and mourned the loss of numberless school days as a result of the worst school strike in U.S. history

Thus it was that last year John Vliet Lindsay stood for re-election as mayor of New York City trailing clouds of trouble and portents of defeat. Everyone knows the doubly miraculous results Running as a Liberal and Independent Lindsay was both repudiated and re-elected Fifty-eight percent of the voters were against him. Yet he drew more support than either of the other candidates and emerged as a figure of na tional political consequence

Now he has written a book Perhaps unavoidably, most of the material in it is culled from speeches, position papers, office research. Yet to I indsay's credit the mark of his personal syntax, the idiosynglottal-stop through its pages. Touch this book and you may not touch a man but you will certainly hear him talking

Ultimate Problem, Along with a good deal of eelectic commentary what final ly emerges is the outline for a Northern alternative to the Southern strategies that have gripped both major parties in the presidential politics of the '60s. City halls are supposed to be political dead ends-the mayors of at least half a dozen major cities declined to run for reelection in 1969. But The City reveals that John V. Lindsay is still very much alive and plotting in the corridors of

Lindsay develops his position by

tracing the root of the country's urban ills back to the attitudes of the agrarrun founding fathers, who viewed cities as more evil than necessary. The 19th century, he argues, further fostered the notion that national destiny lay in the virginal lands of the West rather than the vice-ridden cities of the East. By the 20th century, the idea had taken hold that cities were to be overtaxed and unrepresented In the past three decades, Lindsay says, cities have received no significant federal funds to aid mass transit, though more than \$60 billion has been earmarked for highways

"The ultimate problem," says New York's mayor again and again, "is money -or rather, the problem of not enough money." To get enough money for the cities through tax sharing with state and federal governments, Lindsay acknowledges, would mean nothing less than a dramatic reordering of national priorities. His chief target is military spending the \$500 billion to defense contracts awarded the military-industrial complex since 1950, a \$70 billion federal defense budget, and ultimately the war in Vict Nam, which he claims costs New Yorkers alone three times as much in annual taxes as the Government has ever spent in any one year on urban housing throughout the entire nation

None of these statistics or arguments are startlingly new. Critics, moreover, have justly pointed out that there is more wrong with the mayor's methods and administration than lack of money Nevertheless Lindsay is a pious pleader and a practical politician He knows that one constituency can be defeated only by the threat of gathering a sarger consutuency. He is obviously fascinated by the idea of going to town, literally making political capital out of the basic issue of the cities

Best Sellers

- FICTION The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles (1 last week)
- Love Story, Segal (8) The Godfather, Puzo (3)
- Travels with My Aunt, Greene (2) Mr. Sammler's Planet, Bellow (7) The House on the Strand
- du Maurier (4) The Gang That Couldn't Shoot
- Straight, Breslin (5) The Inheritors, Robbins (6)
- Fire from Heaven, Renault 10 Puopet on a Chain, MacLean
 - NONFICTION Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Sex. Reuben (1)
- Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser (2) The Selling of the President 1968
- McGinnes (3) Love and Will, May (9)
- The Graham Kerr Cookbook (7) The American Heritage Dictionary (4)
- Present at the Creation, Acheson (8)
- Ruffles and Flourishes, Carpenter (10) In Someone's Shodow, McKucn (6)

More than once he cites the fact that 75% of the national population live in cities. And within these cities are what he Jescribes as a "hidden nation" of wretched and increasingly pressured citizens, who are becoming more and more visible Lindsay's views of dealing with this 'hidden nation"-the constituency he seems to stand ready to champion, as opposed to Richard Nixon's Silent Majority of Middle America-are oute different from those of the present Republican hierarchy Unlike an Agnew or a Mitchell, for example, he does not believe in repressive police policies and summary judicial measures! "Each new loss of liberty, as it fails to bring instant peace, will bring forth a call for the abrogation of another right, until the most brilliant tion of individuals becomes a shell-and

Lindsay offers an eloquent warning against the dangers of overreaction Surely some who demonstrate are thor oughly deplorable, seeking confrontation and hoping for a hrutal response to win sympathy or gain an issue. That is why those who uphold the law must be wiser and calmer than those who seek to repudiate it. It was, after all, a mob that taunted, seered, and physically provoked an armed force on our soil into what we now call the Boston Massacte -the British overreaction we now regard as an assault on ideas and freedom as much as on people

crime and violence continue

Lindsay's civil-libertarian anti-Viet Nam stance spreads over a base of cittes almost like the old New Deal coalition. Whether it represents a danger to the Republican establishment or offers any permanent attraction to anti-extablishment Democrats is hard to say In any event, The City makes clear that I indsay, perhaps the only powerful political figure on the national horizon who seems attractive to youth, is trying to keep his political options open while sounding a call for committed followers

The A Minus Rebels

THE BATTLE FOR MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS Why Students Rebel by Roger Kehn 254 pages Morrow \$6.95

It was just after the New York City police used nightsticks, saps, blackjacks and large, bony knuckles to sweep the student occupiers from the sanctums of Columbia University At this moment, a woman identified as Mrs. Jeanette Cohen was heard to cry, "That the police should do this to such boys! They are all ninety percenters. A minus at the least," The police, most of them from lower-middle-class backgrounds where the status climb stopped with the civil service, had a slightly different view. To many of them, "such boys were a puzzling, infuriating, foulmouthed, cop-builting bunch of niggerloving, Commie-Jew bastards

The Columbia confrontation is by now a familiar classic of student dis-



CONFRONTATION AT COLUMBIA IN 1968 ideals must not be parrated

sent. Yet Roger Kahn, a 42-year-old New Yorker who spent many months interviewing the participants, has turned the 1968 spring uprising into a thoughtprovoking, if slightly Wagnerian drama His book is both broader and more percentive than the accounts that were rushed into print at the time

Kahn traces Columbia's flowering both as a temple of educational enlightenment and a vast real estate company with assets of \$425 million. He cites numerous incidents in which the educational ideals of the university conflicted with its drive to preserve and expand its equity. Elsewhere he draws useful distinctions between Columbia's schizophrenic structure and the reasonable, though uninspired and often outdated men who attempted to manage it. Former President Grayson Kirk, for example, is viewed as an aloof, poorly informed man who rode around in a black Cadillac licensed GK-1 By contrast S.D.S. Leader Mark Rudd shows a jungle instinct for the weakness of his elders; he emerges as a troublemaker. possibly useful as a good in a good cause, but essentially a shortsighted opportunist.

What happened at Columbia, Kahn suggests, was a significant warning to the men in power that ideals parroted as commencement rhetoric may not be safely compromised at board meetings

Although Kahn's own sympathies are clearly with the radicals, he preserves a fine eye for the humor and irony in the midst of turmoil. For example, one earnest young man attending the offcampus S.D.S. Liberation School proudly proclaims: "I feel that I have begun my personal liberation For the last two weeks I haven't read the New York Times." And Mark Rudd, who completely liberated himself from Columbia, now gets up to \$750 a lecture.

CINEMA

Uneasy Rider

Commuter—one who spends his life In riding to and from his wife; A man who shaves and takes a train And then rides back to shave again.

So ran E.B. White's light verse in 1925. Later such novelists as Peter De Vries and John Cheever revealed the darker peetry of the strange sloands visualized to the strange sloand visualized to the copies many of Cheever's mannerisms, it offers none of his insight or humanity. Yet, from its pretentions title to its art of the strange of the visualized visual

Freelance Artist Brooks Wilson (George Segal) lives your average 9 to



PHILLIPS & SEGAL IN "LOVING" Invisibility for the risibility.

5 life: wife (Eva Marie Saint) in Connecticut: mistress (Janis Young) in Manhattan. Wilson has trouble peddling his ad illustrations—possibly because they look as if they were traced from 1945 copy of the Saturday Evening Post. His wife has a combination of cros and vulnerability rarely seen outside Scandinavian movies, but Wilson prefers his hostile inamorate—possibly because she has almost no dialogue. To consult of the prefer of hunting, the uncomplex consultation of the prefer his form of the prefer has the prefer his prefer his hostile inamorate, the control and begins allenating wife, children, colleagues and himself.

Any devotee of cheap Sodom-in-thesuburbs fiction can predict the finale. Walpurgismecht occurs at a monumental bash thrown by your typical Fairfield County vulgarian. Crocked, randy, and desperate to get "the Lepridon account,"

Not to be confused with the brilliant 1945 novel of the same name by Henry Green. Wilson beds down with the wife (Nancie Phillips) of a fellow commuter in the outside playhouse. Sure enough, a TV monitor, installed to oversee children at play, records the grope for the amusement of the guests and the despair of Mrs., mistress and Mr.

Segal, whose comic gifts are evident even in melotrami, is allowed a few light moments in the murky pseudo-sensitivity. But whenever the risblishty reaches arivity is a substant by Directory of the following the sensitivity of the substant by Directory Most of the time Segal lurchess self-sorrowfully around town as if he had just recived six bulles in the stomach. The rest of the cast, including such proven caricaturists as Keetnan Wynn and Sterling Hayden, similarly behave as if they of a murbing felicions.

Depicting the commuter as a harassed, crab-grassed hypocrite is the equivalent of the 19th century view of moral wastrels disporting in the wicked city. There is indeed a crack in the picture window, but Loving demonstrates that if it obscures the vision of those looking out, it is far more distorting to smug voyeurs peering in.

Grounded

Somehow, they carted The VIPs from the Grand Hotel out to the Airport to make one of those old-fashioned Hollywood movies they don't make any more.

The kaleidoscopic plot, adapted from Arthur Hailey's bestselling novel, is absurdly complex, and the cast of a dozen stars scurries about to service it. Burt Lancaster lumbers about as Mel Bakersfield, manager of an unnamed metropolitan airport who is faced with the usual night of danger, laughter, suspense and hearthreak, Burt's main problem of the moment is the jetliner stuck in the snow out there on No. 29 runway. As if that were not enough, another flight just has to land on that runway. Seems there is a mad bomber (Van Heflin) on board, who is threatening to blow up the plane to give his wife (Maureen Stapleton) all the insurance money. Such churlish behavior endangers the crew of what must be the world's largest flying soap opera, including Captain Dean Martin and his pregnant girl friend, Stewardess Jacqueline Bisset; Co-Captain Barry Nelson, home-loving father of seven; and cute little old Helen Hayes, who keeps stowing away aboard all kinds of flights.

Meanwhile, back on the ground, gruff ultrabelloster Gorge Kennedy is struggling to clear the runway of snow, while the airport's p.r. girl. Jean Seberg, casts concerned glances at stole Manager Lancaster. Customs Officer Lloyd Nolan tries to keep the the flow of cliches is not, unfortunately, his department. Produced by Ross Hunter, fearless champion of the industry's

arrière-garde (Pil ow Talk and Thoroughly Modern Millie), the movie spends over two hours proving what every seasoned traveler already knows: waiting around airports can be a drag.

Anti-Personnel Weapon

In the '60s, the most castigated figure in American life was the white liberal. Maligned by youth, by blacks, and even-tually by himself, the white liberal has only recently begun to counteratack, which was the begun to counteratack. Who supported the Warren Court? Urban planning? Pollution control? Open housing? But whenever the liberal begins to botser his case, along comes some damaging new weapon to support the radical credo. The latest is a support the radical credo. The latest is a PAE Liberarion of L.B. Jones. entitled

In less than two hours it provides an anthology of liberal cant bound in a dust jacket of self-esteem. Lord Byron Jones



FALANA & BROWNE IN "LIBERATION"
Sassing massuhs between yassuhs.

(Roscoe Lee Browne) is a wealthy undertaker with two sources of shame: his skin, which is black, and his wife (Lola Falana), who has been carrying on with a white policeman (Anthony Zerbe). Jones discards his cowardice and suce for divorce—a maneuver designed to expose the sinners and, incidentally, the hypocreation "is his murder, but along the way he frees his brethren and danns the Old South, as presented by his pompous white lawyer Lee J. Cobb.

Anyone familiar with Scenarist Stirling Stillphant's television work (Route 60) knows his fondness for the stereotypse, In L.B. Jones he has added extra fillips: not only are there shuffling old Negroes sussing the massibn between Negroes was many the many the stirling of the Negroes was not provided by replacing mouthed cope who are rapidly replacing the Indian as exemplar of tribal villainy. Mandatory violence is provided by seenes of the forcible rape of a black



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What Do Many Doctors Use When They, Themselves, Suffer From Hemorrhoids?

Exclusive Formula Gives Prompt, Temporary Relief From Pain, Itching In Many Cases...and Actually Helps Shrink Swollen Hemorrhoid Tissues—Caused By Inflammation.

News about a most effective medication for hemorrhoids comes from a recent survey of doctors. Asked what they, themselves, use for relief of hemorrhoids, fity-eight percent of the doctors reporting named one particular formula which they either use or recommend for their families.

This medication in case after case gives prompt, temporary relief for hours from pain of tissues and actually helps shrink swelling of inflamed hemorrhoid tissues. Tests upon hundreds of patients showed

The medication used in these tests was Preparation H**-the same exclusive formula you can buy at any drug counter without a prescription. Preparation H also lubricates the affected area to protect the irritated surface and so helps make bowel movements less painful.

There's no other formula like Preparation H. In ointment or suppository form. woman, the throat-slitting of a black man, and the lovingly detailed deux ex starchine of a cop chewed to death by a starchine of the control william Wyler (The Friendly Persuasion), who note knew better, now forces his actors to boom their lines as if they were read-to-better the starchine of the control william with the control william with the control william with the control william with the control william will be the control william will be the control will be control

At its first New York preview. The Liberation of L.B. Junes provoked a brief fistfight between a Negro youth and a white man. This response—which could echo at theaters around the country—accurately reflects the film: frustrating, morally ugly, and in the end as banal as evil itself.

Magnificent Pretensions

Dr. Jack is in a heap of trouble. He awakens one sparkling Southwestern morning to discover that his wife has been bludgeoned to death in hed, and he has only the limisest recollection of a summarily convicted by small-town mores and yellow journalism. But there is a knight in Harvard armor waiting on the prairie. Folks round these parts don't much cotton to the young lawyer behe defends the town drunk and talks back to officers of the law, But maybe. Dr. Jack figures, a young sharpshooter like Tony is just what he needs.

If all that sounds like Sam Sheppard and F. Lee Balley in Eury Rider, it is un-ashamedly supposed to A modestly budgeted film without a name star. The Low-yer has magnificent pretensions. It seeks to analyze the dilemma of freedom of the press v. a defendant's pretrial rights, probe the personality of an ambitious self-eighteous rural soul (which suffers from overexposure anyway). The result is a demolition derby that threatens to wreck everyone in sight.

The wonder is that a few emerge unseathed. Director Sidney Furie (The Leather Boys, The Ipcress File) uses film gimeracks that have become pure convention: oblique camera angles, elliptical scene shifts, blinding lights to denote oppressive authority. Still, he maintains an even pace that helps tone down the film's giddy aspirations, As Petrocelli, Newcomer Barry Newman must cope with the staggering improbability of the lawyer's very presence in the town. But he approaches the role with cheerful pugnacity instead of that air of insufferable concern that overlays most screen lawvers. The master craftsman in this mélange, though, is Harry Gould, who portrays the guileful, geriatric district attorney. Wearing a rumpled suit and a feral gleam, he baits witnesses with soft-voiced ruthlessness and brazenly plays on the jury's sympathies. His well-modulated performance demonstrates a principle that jurists and film makers alike should remark: solid courtroom drama ought to be that and nothing more,

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These are the memories that never grow dim . . . Of young voices joined in a joyous old hymn.

Of bonnets abob to the cadence of canes, And grandfather-watches on great gold chains.

Of sugar-shell eggs that held small, secret sights, And baskets brim-filled with a million delights,

Of the elegant ham in its clove-starred glaze, For the family feast of our Easter Days.

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Mem -€an≥-

EASTER

This ham has shared the happiness of many a family celebration. For this is the famous Hormel Ham - America's first ham in a can. Patiently boned, trimmed, shaped and baked to magnificent full flavor. Ready to heat and carve smoothly into broad, juicy slices. Hormel makes this same, famous ham today-true to its great tradition.

